

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
CONTENTS***China*

29 Jun 87

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i

**INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS****GENERAL**

Commentator's Article Attacks U.S. Slander Over Arms A 1  
[RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION 27 Jun]  
Li Xiannian Appoints, Removes Ambassadors A 2

**UNITED STATES & CANADA**

PRC Objects to U.S. Congress Amendments on Xizang B 1  
Commentary on Interference B 2  
[RENMIN RIBAO 28 Jun]  
XINHUA Commentary B 3

**NORTHEAST ASIA**

PRC, Japanese Ministerial Conference Held D 1  
Wu Xueqian Hosts Banquet D 1  
Fifth Meeting Opens D 2  
Report on Opening Meeting [KYODO] D 3  
Trade Agreement Signed [KYODO] D 5  
Japanese Minister Comments D 6  
PRC Foreign Ministry Responds to Zhou Memorial Damage D 7  
U.S. Wants 'Peaceful Transfer of Power' in ROK D 7

**SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC**

Thai Deputy Prime Minister Continues Visit E 1  
Meets Li Xiannian E 1  
Confers With Zhao Ziyang E 1  
Leaves Beijing for Guilin E 2

**NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA**

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial Praises Sino-Pakistani Ties F 1  
[OVERSEAS EDITION 27 Jun]  
Pakistan Media Praises Recent Zhao Ziyang Visit F 2

**NATIONAL AFFAIRS**

Deng Xiaoping Discusses 13th Congress Reshuffle K 1  
[Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 29 Jun]  
Deng Quoted on Political Structural Reform K 1  
[Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO 28 Jun]  
Zhao Ziyang Inspects Poor Areas in Gansu Province K 2  
Bo Yibo Addresses Party Building Meeting K 4  
Commentator Views Developing Reform Theory K 7  
[GUANGMING RIBAO 15 Jun]

Universities, Colleges Strengthen Discipline	K 8
[Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE 25 Jun]	
College Students 'Voluntary Labor' in Rural Areas	K 9
Colleges Improve School Order, Political Study	K 10
Fang Lizhi Talks to Reporters on Return to Beijing	K 11
[AFP]	
Interviewed by Hong Kong Paper	K 12
[SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 29 Jun]	
Authorities Crack Down on Illegal Publications	K 15
Wan Li, Other Leaders Mourn Zhang Qilong's Death	K 15
Li Peng Urges Development of Weather Satellites	K 16
Deng Liqun Attends Publishing House Reception	K 17
Circular Urges Strict Control of Farmland	K 17

## REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## EAST REGION

Fujian Meeting Sums Up Party Rectification Work	O 1
Shandong's Liang Inspects Laiwu, Xintai Cities	O 1

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong's Lin Ruo Attends Close of CPPCC Session	P 1
Hunan Party Meeting Elects Deng Liqin to Congress	P 1

## SOUTHWEST REGION

Guizhou's Hu Discusses Tobacco at Meeting	Q 1
Xizang Government Reports to NPC Vice Chairman	Q 1

## NORTH REGION

Nei Monggol's Zhang speaks on Party Building	R 1
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## NORTHEAST REGION

Liaoning's Quan Reports to Party Delegates Meeting	S 1
Liaoning Elects Delegates to 13th Party Congress	S 2

## NORTHWEST REGION

Qinghai Leader on Preparing Propaganda Work	T 1
Shaanxi Students Punished for Discipline Breaches	T 1

## TAIWAN

Spokesman Condemns PRC Missile Sales to Iran	V 1
Taiwan Radio on Upcoming Lifting of Martial Law	V 1
Taiwan 'Deeply Concerned' About ROK Situation	V 2

COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ATTACKS U.S. SLANDER OVER ARMS

HK270200 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 27 Jun 87 p 6

[Commentator's article: "Futile Slander and Provocation"]

[Text] Recently certain news media and even some government officials in the United States have spread a stream of lies to the effect that China "has become Iran's leading arms supplier," and this "constitutes a threat to the safety of navigation in the Gulf," and so on. They have even accused China of being "the main obstacle in carrying out the United Nations arms embargo on Iran." This propaganda, conducted with ulterior motives, is trying to create the false impression that China is the source of the recent heightening of tension in the Gulf.

There are no grounds whatever for these lies concocted by concerned sectors in the United States, and they are not worth refuting. China has consistently upheld a position of strict neutrality and active advocacy of peace in the Iran-Iraq war. The Chinese Government has solemnly stated on many occasions that while Iran and Iraq are locked in combat, China will not supply arms to either side. China's consistently open and aboveboard stand is well known not only in Iran and Iraq but also to the world at large.

The continual intensification and escalation of the 7-year Iran-Iraq war, with the two sides fighting at sea as well as on land and developing from the "war on cities" to the "war on shipping," has resulted in frequent attacks on ships in the Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz, thus threatening the security of an international sea lane and also that of other Gulf states. In these circumstances, it is perfectly natural and completely understandable that the Gulf states should request the international community to help ease the situation in the Gulf, quench the flames of the Iran-Iraq war, and preserve freedom and safety of navigation, for the sake of preserving their own security and keeping the international sea lane open. However, the two superpowers have viewed this as an excellent opportunity for rivalry under the pretext of escorting shipping. They have stepped up warship reinforcements in the Gulf, flaunted their military power, even regarded each other's "escort of shipping" as a threat, exposed each other's past misdeeds, and threatened that they will absolutely not allow each other to control the international sea lanes in the Gulf. The actions of the two superpowers in this region cannot but cause people to wonder whether such moves are really based on a genuine desire to help the Gulf states, or on something else.

The source of the tension in the Gulf lies in the continual expansion of the Iran-Iraq war. However, the move the superpowers made in seizing the opportunity to engage in rivalry certainly adds fuel to the flames; it has further heightened the tension in the Gulf and brought about a trend of expansion in the Iran-Iraq war. It has also led to the danger of internationalizing the war, thereby arousing apprehension and vigilance of public opinion everywhere. Certain people in the United States are acting with ulterior motives in trying to pin on China the blame for the tension in the Gulf, and it is also futile for them to do so.

The Iran-Iraq war has been raging for nearly 7 years. The international community naturally understands where their weapons are really coming from. It is really the height of absurdity to babble that China "has become Iran's leading arms supplier." Those American journals and politicians who concoct such weird and wonderful myths should remember this fact: For a period in the past, the United States repeatedly and openly declared that it was opposed to arms sales to Iran while it was secretly engaged in arms deal with Iran behind the back of its allies and of the Arab states.  
[paragraph continues]

Is not the "Irangate" incident proof of this? The storm of this incident has not yet died down; and the fact that some people in America work so vigorously to create such sensational and fabricated public opinion can only cause people to believe that they want to seize on this to divert people's attention, so as to patch up their image with the Arab world following the "Irangate" incident, and at the same time conceal their attempts at mutual rivalry with another superpower through expanding their military presence in the Gulf. People cannot but make the following mental association: Is U.S. sincerity in undertaking its obligations in the Gulf a calculation for "feigning action in one place while making a real move in another?"

China has consistently upheld a position of strict neutrality in the Iran-Iraq war and has also made long and unrelenting efforts to urge them to stop fighting at the earliest possible date. In the future, China will work with all peace-loving countries to make Iran and Iraq resolve their dispute peacefully on a fair and reasonable basis. We favor preserving peace and stability and the freedom and security of the international sea lanes in the Gulf. We appeal to the quarters concerned not to continue to use force or threaten each other with force. We advocate that the Gulf states should solve the region's problems through consultations. China's just stand for ending the Iran-Iraq war and preserving the security and stability in the Gulf is open and aboveboard and cannot be distorted by any rumors and slander. Attempts to slander China and disrupt China's friendly relations with the Gulf states can certainly not succeed.

#### LI XIANNIAN APPOINTS, REMOVES AMBASSADORS

OW281041 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1035 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun (XINHUA) -- In accordance with the decision of the NPC Standing Committee, PRC President Li Xiannian made the following appointments and removals:

1. Zhu Yinglu is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Tunisia. Xie Bangding is removed from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Tunisia.
2. Cai Fangbo is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Swiss Confederation. Tian Jin is removed from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Swiss Confederation.
3. Ding Yuanhong is appointed permanent deputy representative (with ambassadorial rank) of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations.
4. Zhang Ruicong is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. Cui Mingtang is removed from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.
5. Guan Zihuai is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the State of Kuwait. Yang Fuchang is removed from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China of the State of Kuwait.



PRC OBJECTS TO U.S. CONGRESS AMENDMENTS ON XIZANG

OW261346 Beijing XINHUA in English 1330 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Washington, June 25 (XINHUA) -- China has expressed strong objection to two amendments on "the violation of human rights in Tibet" and "on human rights" in China passed June 18 by the United States House of Representatives.

Tang Shubei, minister and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Washington, demanded that the United States take measures to diminish the serious consequences of the amendments and prevent similar incidents in the future, during a meeting with U.S. acting Assistant Secretary of State William Clark Tuesday.

On June 17, Tang wrote to congressmen saying the amendment on Tibet contains fabricated stories and urging them to take "a fair and just position" on the question.

"Anyone who knows something about how things were like in Tibet before 1951 would not deny the progress made since then," Tang stressed.

The Tibet amendment repeated the disputed accusation that China "imposed its rule over Tibet through military force."

Tang said the amendment "grossly violates China's sovereign rights and territorial integrity, and runs counter to the foreign policy of the U.S. Government itself."

The fact that Tibet is part of China is "universally recognized by the world, including the Governments of India and the United States," Tang said.

"To dispute this fact does not accord with the history, and at least demonstrates one's ignorance of Chinese history," he pointed out.

The amendment, submitted by Congressman Charlie Rose, alleged, among other things, that "over 1 million Tibetans have perished" since 1951.

Reviewing human rights in Tibet, Tang noted the population of the region in western China has grown to 1.98 million from 1.2 million in 1951, the year of its peaceful liberation.

In 1951, China ended serfdom in Tibet, so "Tibetans now live as true human beings, with their democratic rights being steadily expanded," Tang said.

He told the congressmen the serfs could be tortured and butchered at their master's whim.

China's Central Government has adopted special policies towards the Tibet Autonomous Region since 1951. It has appropriated large amounts of money for the region's development without taking a single penny from it for state revenue, Tang explained.

As a result, marked progress has been made in the region's economic development and living standards of Tibetans, he said.

The U.S. House of Representatives passed the two amendments in a single vote. These and several dozens of other amendments were attached to the 1988-1989 State Department authorization bill.

## Commentary on Interference

HK280800 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jun 87 p 6

[Commentary by correspondent Zhang Liang (1728 0081): "Interfering in Others' Internal Affairs Under the Pretext of 'Safeguarding Human Rights'"]

[Text] Heedless of China's repeated representations and exhortations, the U.S. House of Representatives on 18 June passed two amendments dished up by certain congressmen -- the so-called "Amendment on Human Rights in the People's Republic of China" and the "Amendment on the Violation of Human Rights in Xizang by the People's Republic of China." These 2 amendments were passed in a vote on a mixture of more than 10 bills. These amendments seriously distort facts in China, deliberately slander and attack the Chinese Government and people, and grossly interfere in China's internal affairs. We express strong indignation and protest in this regard.

These two amendments openly babble that the freedoms of speech, publication, and so on guaranteed by China's Constitution "have not been respected" and the citizens' right of freedom of domestic travel and right to organize trade unions "are strictly limited." They also come up with the fabrication that the Chinese Government persecutes people who engage in religious activities. Ignoring the internationally acknowledged historical fact that Xizang is an inseparable part of China's territory, the amendment on so-called "violation of human rights in Xizang" slanders the People's Republic of China as "coercively exercising rule in Xizang by military force" and sensationally babbles that several thousand temples in Xizang have been destroyed and that over 1 million Tibetans have died in political turmoil, in prison, and through famine. This is out-and-out slanderous rubbish. What makes us even more resentful is the fact that these amendments under the pretext of "human rights" openly clamor that the United States "hopes to morally support the struggle within the People's Republic of China for freedom and justice." It is obvious that what some U.S. congressmen discussed here is certainly not an issue of human rights but an attempt to incite a handful of antisocialist elements in China to oppose the country's socialist system. What is this but brazen interference in China's internal affairs and indifference to China's national dignity? As they see it, things like the principles of international law and respect for the sovereignty of other countries are all to be trampled on. The Chinese government and people will never tolerate such gross violation for China's sovereignty and interference in its internal affairs.

The whole world knows that today the Chinese people enjoy full socialist democracy -- something they have never before enjoyed in China's history -- as well as the various freedoms laid down in the Constitution. Following the in-depth development of China's reform and open policy and the further improvement of its democracy and legal system, not only are the people's living standards continually being raised but their basic rights are also being respected and protected more than they have ever been. Freedom of religious belief is protected by law, and the people are able to fully exercise their basic rights. These are facts well known to everyone. However, a few U.S. congressmen tell bare-faced lies. This is not so much out of ignorance but rather out of ulterior motives. Xizang today is thriving and flourishing politically, economically, culturally, and in other fields. It is as different from the old Xizang under serfdom as heaven is different from earth. Under the policy of opening up to the world, more and more travelers from abroad are visiting Xizang. These earth-shaking changes in Xizang are there for all the people abroad to see. [paragraph continues]

When former U.S. President Carter recently visited Xizang, he pointed out that he was very pleased to see that religious freedom there was guaranteed, that the people of Xizang are able to retain their cultural heritage while developing their economy, and that Xizang has very good prospects for developing itself. There is no doubt whatsoever that any fair-minded person who comes to China to look around with his own eyes will reach a similar fair conclusion.

This is not the first time that those in the U.S. Congress who adopt a hostile attitude toward China have used the issue of human rights as a pretext for interfering in China's internal affairs. They have always regarded themselves as protectors of human rights, talked volubly with animated gestures about other countries' internal affairs, and arbitrarily interfered in them. Their actions truly trample on the sovereignty of other countries and hurt the feelings of the people of other nations. How can they say that they seek to protect human rights?

The relations between China and the United States are developing steadily, thanks to the efforts of the leaders and the people of both countries. The Chinese side hopes that such hard-earned relations of friendship will go on developing smoothly instead of being harmed. This requires careful cultivation by both sides. Now that these House of Representatives amendments may be sent with other bills to the Senate for discussion, we cannot but remind the parties concerned in the United States to be vigilant against the attempts of some people to willfully sabotage Sino-U.S. relations and to stop this kind of action, which grossly interferes in China's internal affairs, so that the friendly relations between China and the United States will be able to develop continuously.

#### XINHUA Commentary

OW270800 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0628 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun (XINHUA) -- Commentary: What Is the Motive in Making Trouble Out of Nothing?

[By] XINHUA reporters Wu Jin and Wang Shengliang

While discussing an issue that has nothing to do with China at the U.S. House of Representatives, Representative Charlie Rose and others, by means of two amendments, squeezed into the issue two anti-China passages, namely the amendment "On Human Rights in the People's Republic of China," and the amendment "The Violation of Human Rights in Tibet by the People's Republic of China;" and the U.S. House of Representatives went so far as to pass them on 18 June. Totally disregarding the principles governing the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations and the letter and spirit of the three joint communiques guiding the relations between the two countries, the two amendments distorted the realities in China and brazenly interfered in China's internal affairs, thus seriously hurting the Chinese people's feelings.

Creating something out of nothing, the U.S. House of Representatives, in its amendment "On Human Rights in the People's Republic of China," attacked China for "disrespecting the freedom of speech, publication, and peaceful assembly," and having no freedom of religious beliefs. The amendment also emphatically demanded that China "establish a more democratic society with a free and open political system," and so forth. These people lack even the rudimentary knowledge of the norms governing international relations. In their minds there is not the slightest idea of respecting the sovereignty of other countries. [paragraph continues]



Arrogant and self-important by nature and extremely prejudiced against communism, these people simply refuse to admit that in the world today there is a new and superior socialist system. Nor do they want to acknowledge that, since its establishment, the New China not only has achieved tremendous success in economic construction, but the Chinese people have also been enjoying unprecedentedly broad democracy and freedom. Although we cannot do anything about the stubbornness and ignorance of these gentlemen on the other side of the ocean, we cannot help expressing our utmost indignation for their attempt to interfere in China's internal affairs and undermining the norms governing the relations of the two countries! We must ask: Just who has given you the authority to interfere in China's internal affairs? Do those documents guiding Sino-U.S. relations count?

Simply ignoring the universally acknowledged historical fact that Xizang is an inalienable part of PRC territory, the other amendment passed by the U.S. House of Representatives slandered China for having "imposed its rule over Tibet through military force," and sensationally alleged that the Chinese Government has "violated human rights" in Xizang, "over 1 million Tibetans have perished because of political instability, imprisonment, and large-scale famine," and thousands of temples have been destroyed, and so on and so forth. This is sheer nonsense.

Disregarding universally acknowledged historical facts and rudimentary norms in international law, Rose and other U.S. congressmen have interpreted the Chinese Central Government's jurisdiction over Xizang as "military occupation." This only tells that there is still an extremely small number of politicians in the United States who, harboring malicious intentions [buhuai hoyi 0008 2037 1170 1942] toward China, still want to retrieve that tattered flag of "Xizang independence" from the historical garbage heap and attempt to undermine China's unification and separate the Xizang Autonomous Region from China's multinational community.

As to what is the present situation in Xizang, an increasing number of foreign tourists can be witness. Many foreigners who have freely visited there, including journalists from some Western countries as well as Tibetan compatriots living abroad, have universally admitted that Xizang's outlook is changing every passing day, and that the Tibetan people live and work in peace and contentment. Former U.S. President Carter is now visiting Xizang. In a speech he made in Lhasa, capital of Xizang, on 26 June, he said he was glad to know that religious freedom has been guaranteed in Xizang. While Rose and other congressmen may speak irresponsibly at the U.S. Congress, they cannot hide the truth from the public.

People cannot help asking: What are the intentions of these U.S. congressmen that they should have suddenly dished out these two anti-China motions to vilify China at a time when Sino-U.S. relations have been steadily developing after many twists and turns?

China and American leaders have time and again stressed that maintaining and developing the two countries' friendly relations not only is in the fundamental interest of the two peoples, but also in the interest of world peace and security. However, respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs are the basic principles guiding the relations between China and the United States. It is self-evident that the two countries' relations will certainly be impaired [sunhai 2275 1364] if these principles are ignored. It has been learned that these two amendments will be submitted to the U.S. Senate for discussion. The Chinese Government and people strongly urge the U.S. authorities to take into account the whole situation of maintaining the relations of the two countries, and immediately take effective measures to halt the development of this situation.



PRC, JAPANESE MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE HELD

OW260942 Beijing XINHUA in English 0930 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and other cabinet members of the Japanese Government arrived here by air this afternoon for the fifth meeting of the cabinet members of the Chinese and Japanese Governments.

Among the other Japanese cabinet members to attend the meeting, which is scheduled for June 27 and 28, are ministers of finance, of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, of international trade and industry, and of transport; and directors-general of [the] Economic Planning Agency and of [the] Science and Technology Agency.

Among the Chinese cabinet members Wu Xueqian, State Councillor Gu Mu and ministers of the State Science and Technology Commission, of foreign economic relations and trade, of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, and of communications.

During the meeting, the two sides are scheduled to exchange views on bilateral relations, economic cooperation and international issues of common concern. Officials of ministries of the two countries will also have talks with their counterparts.

The Japanese cabinet members were greeted at the airport by Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing and Chinese Ambassador to Japan Zhang Shu.

Wu Xueqian Hosts Banquet

OW270001 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1413 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian gave a banquet here tonight in honor of Japanese cabinet members, including Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari, who arrived here earlier today to attend the fifth meeting of the cabinet members of the Chinese and Japanese Governments.

Speaking at the banquet, Wu said the meeting of Chinese and Japanese cabinet members constitutes a channel of high-level dialogue. The four previous such meetings have played an active role in exchanging information between the two sides, increasing mutual understanding and promoting bilateral relations, economic cooperation in particular, he added.

He said the current meeting is being held at a time when the 15th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations is being observed. Reviewing the past and considering the present, he said, "We feel that the current situation of China and Japan getting along in friendship is a hard-won achievement, and we keep in our memories a large number of old friends who have strived all their lives to expand friendship between the two countries."

With the joint efforts of the two governments and peoples, Wu said, friendly relations between China and Japan have grown rapidly in the past 15 years, the slogan of being friendly from generation to generation has been rooted deep in the hearts of the people, and remarkable results have been achieved in cooperation and exchanges in various fields, which have benefited both sides greatly.

Of course, he added, "We must also face up to certain existing negative factors which affect the growth of bilateral relations, and should take effective measures as soon as possible and handle them properly so as to ensure a healthy and smooth progress for Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation."

He expressed the hope that the two sides would, through frank exchanges of opinions, further increase mutual understanding and make due contributions to consolidating and expanding friendly relations between the two countries.

In reply, Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari noted that Japan and China are friendly neighbors separated only by a strip of water. They should join their efforts to explore peace and prosperity and should expand their friendly relations and cooperation forever, he added.

He said that while Japan-China relations have been growing some problems have also cropped up.

He held that these problems should be resolved through candid and lively discussions between the two sides.

"We will have a bright future so long as we base ourselves on the Sino-Japanese joint statement and the treaty of peace and friendship, and are guided by the four principles for Japan-China relations (peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, mutual trust, and long-term stability -- editor's note).

"I believe that our sincere discussions will help deepen mutual understanding and trust between our two governments, and that the fifth meeting will be a success," he said.

He said the Japanese cabinet members are determined to work hard for lasting friendship between the two countries.

Present at the banquet were State Councillor Gu Mu; Sog Jian, state councillor and concurrently minister in charge of the State Science and Technological Commission; and officials of relevant government departments.

Also attending on invitation were Japanese officials including ministers of finance; agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; international trade and industry; and transport, as well as directors general of the Economic Planning Agency and the Science and Technology Agency.

The meeting will be held in Beijing from 27 to 28 June. It is learned that during the meeting, cabinet members of the two nations will exchange views on bilateral relations, economic cooperation, and other issues of mutual interest.

The Japanese officials arrived in Beijing this afternoon by a special plane.

#### Fifth Meeting Opens

OW270834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA) -- The fifth meeting of cabinet members of the Chinese and Japanese governments opened here today.

The main subjects of the meeting are: (1) general assessment of Sino-Japanese relations and the international situation; (2) the economic and financial policies of the two countries; and (3) bilateral exchanges and cooperation.

Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian presided at today's session, which lasted for three and half hours.

Speaking at the meeting, Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari said that with joint efforts of Japan and China, their cooperative relations have made substantial progress in various fields.

In the bilateral relations, which are good on the whole, he added, some differences between the two countries may arise from time to time.

Under such circumstances, he said, the two countries can be confident of solving the existing problems by returning to the principles and spirit of the joint statement of 1972 and the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1978, and by intensively exchanging views between the two governments.

Wu Xueqian said Sino-Japanese relations over the past 15 years have been, on the whole, normal and good, with gratifying results in many fields.

However, he said, "Some problems have cropped up that call for immediate attention and should be dealt with seriously."

These problems, Wu added, fall into two categories: how to correctly approach the unfortunate events of the past, and how to properly handle relations between Japan and Taiwan.

Fourteen other cabinet members of the two countries also spoke at the meeting.

#### Report on Opening Meetings

OW271237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1130 GMT 27 Jun 87

[By Arinobu Uchida]

[Text] Beijing, June 27 KYODO — Japan and China Saturday clashed over a Japanese court ruling awarding a China-claimed property to Taiwan, with Beijing warning that the issue could undermine bilateral ties if "not properly handled."

The legal battle first dominated a three-hour session of a Japan-China ministerial meeting Saturday morning and again figured prominently in a separate meeting between Japan's Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and his Chinese counterpart, Wu Xueqian, in the afternoon, Japanese officials said.

In a blunt warning to Tokyo, Wu told seven Japanese cabinet ministers during the plenary session that the dormitory case could adversely affect overall Sino-Japanese relations if not handled properly and resolved swiftly.

"The essence of the Kokaryo [Guanghua] case is the creation of 'two Chinas,' or 'one China, one Taiwan' in judicial form," Wu was quoted by the official news agency XINHUA as saying in his keynote speech during the morning meeting.



The Kokaryo case refers to a ruling by the Osaka High Court last February awarding the deed of the Kokaryo student dormitory in Kyoto to Taiwan.

The case, which has strained relations between Japan and China over the past several months, is now before the Japanese Supreme Court.

During the bilateral session, Kuranari explained the executive branch in Japan cannot interfere in the judiciary process under the principles of separation of power in the three branches of government.

Kuranari also urged China to deal with the issue calmly lest it would adversely affect bilateral relations, Japanese officials said.

Wu disagreed with Kuranari's view, arguing that the dormitory issue has already gone beyond the legal sphere, according to Japanese officials.

It is a matter how Japan views regards the status of Taiwan, Wu said.

China claims the dormitory should belong to the Chinese Government because Japan shifted its diplomatic ties from Taipei to Beijing in 1972. Taiwan has been fighting the dormitory case under its name "Republic of China."

Wu charged during the morning plenary session that Tokyo had violated in "repeated instances" a Sino-Japanese agreement that relations between Japan and Taiwan must remain in nongovernmental and local contacts.

The Chinese foreign minister then cited Kokaryo as the "most outstanding issue" in such violations.

Unless issues like the Kokaryo case are handled properly, they will adversely affect overall Sino-Japanese relations, Wu said.

Kuranari assured the Chinese Japan is firmly committed to the 1972 Japan-China joint statement, the 1978 friendship treaty and other bilateral agreements that govern Sino-Japanese ties, Japanese officials said.

Kuranari extended an invitation to Premier Zhao Ziyang to visit Japan next year in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the 1978 friendship treaty, the Japanese officials said.

Kuranari also reaffirmed that Japan recognizes Beijing as the sole legitimate government of China as stipulated in the 1972 joint statement, adding that it is unnecessary for China to harbor fears that Japan intends to create "two Chinas."

Turning to Japan's defense policy, Kuranari also assured the Chinese that Japan has no intention to become a military threat to its neighboring countries, arguing that the Japanese defense system is based on the war-renouncing Constitution.

Kuranari also cited Japan's nonnuclear policy and civilian control of the military as brakes on the emergence of militarism in Japan, as alleged by China, Japanese officials said.

Wu also complained about the size of China's trade deficit with Japan, which he said totaled 21.5 billion dollars over the past 15 years with the last year's figure alone coming to 5.13 billion dollars.



Wu urged Japan to "fully recognize the seriousness" of the imbalance, saying Japan must 'open up its markets, lower its tariffs and relax quotas and abolish unreasonable restrictions and do more in a down-to-earth way to reduce the trade imbalance."

In response, Kuranari said Japan will promote economic cooperation for China as much as possible to help China's modernization.

Zhao also met with the Japanese cabinet delegation, lecturing the seven ministers on the priority China attaches to political issues in its relations with Japan.

"The importance of political issues is definitely not below the importance of economic issues, and economic issues can never replace political issues," Zhao told the Japanese delegation.

The three-hour plenary session held at the Great Hall of the People was the first of two rounds of plenaries for the three-day conference, the first in two years.

The second round takes place Sunday morning.

The seven Japanese cabinet ministers fly home Sunday evening following a meeting with China's paramount leader Deng Xiaoping.

Apart from Kuranari, other members of the Japanese cabinet delegation were: Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura, Transport Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Mutsuki Kato, Economic Planning Agency Director General Tetsuo Kondo, Science and Technology Agency Director General Yataro Mitsubayashi.

#### Trade Agreement Signed

OW271435 Tokyo KYODO in English 1214 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 27 KYODO -- Japan and China Saturday agreed to expand bilateral trade to redress Japan's huge trade surpluses with China, Japanese officials said.

The agreement was reached between Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Hajime Tamura and Chinese Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Minister Zheng Tuobin in a Beijing hotel.

Tamura proposed active Japanese cooperation in creating an export goods processing base in Qingdao, Shandong Province, and said Japan will send a delegation to China in mid-August to discuss the matter in details, the officials said.

Zheng called for improved access to the Japanese market through tariff reductions, expansion of Japan's import quotas and removal of import controls.

He also called for Japan's increased investment in China, especially in the manufacturing industry. Tamura promised to make efforts to meet the Chinese requests, the officials said.

## Japanese Minister Comments

OW271244 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1026 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari said here today that relations between Japan and China are good on the whole and differences and problems between them can be solved in the principles of the Japan-China joint statement and the Japan-China Treaty of Peace and Friendship.

Speaking at the fifth meeting of the cabinet members of Chinese and Japanese Governments, the Japanese foreign minister said that after efforts made by both sides, solid progress has been made in cooperative relations between the two countries in various fields since last meeting of the cabinet members of the two governments in 1985 and Japan-China friendship has become a huge trend.

On the other hand, he said, several problems have cropped up in close relations between the two countries. But he expressed the belief that the two countries can solve such problems by exchanging views of the governments in the principle and spirit of the 1972 Japan-China joint statement and the 1978 Japan-China Treaty of Peace and Friendship.

He reiterated Japan's basic principles towards China.

In the Japan-Chin joint statement, he said, the Japanese Government expressed its introspection idea to the war in the past. This is the Japan's major premise for diplomatic relations with China and Japan will not waver on this in the future. Seeking peace and not to embark on the road of becoming a big military power constitute a basic policy of Japan, which enjoys the unanimous support of the Japanese people.

On the question of Taiwan, Tadashi Kuranari said, the Japanese Government has since 1972 always adhered to this position: to develop and strengthen its friendly relations and cooperation with the People's Republic of China, the sole legitimate Government of China which the Japanese Government recognised. This stand will remain unchanged in the future, he said. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone last month expressed clearly to the Diet that it is irrefutable that there is only one China and there do not exist two Chinas.

He said Japan's diplomatic relations with China are based on the above-said basis which is unshakable. If the Japan-China joint statement and the Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty are the foundation for developing and enhancing the relations between the two countries in the future, then the guidelines should be the four principles -- peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, mutual trust and long-term stability.

Speaking of the future economic relations, Tadashi Kuranari said, Japan-China economic relations have developed rapidly since the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1972. Japan and China are now becoming major trading partners with each other. Japan will make further efforts to promote economic relations between the two countries in accordance with the basic position of Japan-China friendship. He reiterated that this is an unswerving policy of the Japanese Government.

Japan regards it as its duty in international society to eliminate the imbalance in foreign trade and it has determined to readjust its economic structure and solve this problem, Kuranari said. The Japanese Government is also taking measures to expand its domestic need, imports and economic cooperation, he said.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY RESPONDS TO ZHOU MEMORIAL DAMAGE

OW261616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today that the defacement of the late Premier Zhou Enlai's memorial poem tablet in Kyoto, which was aimed at undermining Sino-Japanese friendship, was an "outrageous act."

He told reporters that the Chinese Foreign Ministry made representations to the Japanese Government the same day when the defacement was made, asking it to make prompt investigations and handle the matter seriously.

He said that noted Japanese figures of various circles have sternly condemned this mean act.

"We have also taken note of the remarks on this matter made by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Chief of Cabinet Secretarian Masaharu Gotoda," he added.

U.S. WANTS 'PEACEFUL TRANSFER OF POWER' IN ROK

OW270316 Beijing XINHUA in English 0124 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Washington, June 26 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Gaston Sigur said today the Reagan administration believed a peaceful transfer of power is the solution to the current political crisis in South Korea.

The official in charge of East Asian and Pacific affairs, who returned from Seoul last night, told a White House press conference that the United States urges the transfer to take place with "continuing and growing dialogue between all parties concerned."

He said his visit to South Korea, during which he met with President Chon Tu-hwan and opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, was "productive."

Sigur said he informed President Ronald Reagan this afternoon about the situation in South Korea, which is "full of opportunities for progress toward a political compromise, yet carrying risks of degeneration into violent confrontation."

While saying the administration opposes any military intervention into this situation, he said lasting solution must be political agreements that the Koreans reach themselves. There have been some small signs of flexibility, he said, that the United States hopes are indications that the South Korean authorities will make further concrete positive moves.

"We urge tolerance for peaceful demonstrations, release of people in prison for political activities, an end to preemptive arrests and house arrests," he said.

Asked about the incident that Kim Tae-chung was again put under house arrest, Sigur said, "I'm very hopeful that the house arrest of Mr. Kim Tae-chung will be lifted shortly."

Earlier today, State Department Spokesman Charles Redman told reporters that "concerning the arrest (of Kim), ... developments were particularly disappointing."



THAI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

## Meets Li Xiannian

OW271404 Beijing XINHUA in English 1345 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian met here today Phong Sarasin, deputy prime minister of Thailand, and his party.

Li said at the meeting that Thailand is China's close friend, and China is satisfied with the good development of Sino-Thai political and economic relations.

He recalled the warm reception accorded him by King Phumiphon Advnyadet, the government and people of Thailand during his visit to Thailand in 1985 and praised the king and his family, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and the government of Thailand for their contributions to the development of Sino-Thai relations.

Phong paid tribute to China's policy of opening to the outside world and its increased contacts and exchanges with other countries.

He said that the Thailand-China economic cooperation and trade are developing well and will be further expanded in the future. Members of his delegation and Thai industrialists and businessmen accompanying him on his trip here will continue to make efforts in this regard.

Li and Phong also exchanged views on Kampuchea and other international issues.

The Chinese president noted that China and Thailand shared an identical stand on the Kampuchean issue, firmly supporting the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Prince Sihanouk and the Kampuchean people in their struggle against Vietnamese aggressors.

"Like the ASEAN countries and most other countries in the world, China stands for a political settlement of the Kampuchea question. We hold that the eight-point proposal put forward by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has provided a sound basis for a political settlement of the Kampuchea issue," he added.

## Confers With Zhao Ziyang

OW271428 Beijing XINHUA in English 1414 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that it is a set policy of China to develop long-term and stable friendship and cooperation with Thailand, and this policy will not change.

Speaking at a meeting with visiting Thai Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin and his party here today, the Chinese premier said that although China and Thailand have different social systems, their relationship serves as a model for countries to coexist in friendship.



"The Sino-Thai friendly cooperation not only accords with the interests of the two peoples, but is also of great importance to the maintenance of peace and stability in their region," he added.

He said that the overall economic relations and trade between China and Thailand are good and it is the common desire of the governments of both countries to further improve their economic cooperation and trade.

He urged the two countries to open up new areas and seek new forms for their cooperation, and he added that the two countries have already made efforts in this regard and there is a bright future for their cooperation.

On the Kampuchea question, Zhao said that Thailand supports the struggle of the Kampuchean people and has resettled a large number of Kampuchean refugees.

"We highly appreciate the just stand of Thailand on the Kampuchea question. Thailand has made its own contributions to maintaining peace and stability in Southeast Asia," he added.

Turning to China's political and economic situation, Zhao said that policies of reform and opening to the outside world China has implemented in the past eight years have greatly promoted the development of productive forces in the country.

"To carry out reforms and open to the outside world demand a stable political situation. Our drive against bourgeois liberalization is aimed at better implementation of our policies for reforms and opening to the outside world, and is not aimed at changing such policies," he said.

He explained that the opposition to bourgeois liberalization has a set meaning. It does not mean opposing democracy and freedom. On the contrary, socialist democracy and freedom should be further expanded. The opposition to bourgeois liberalization aims at a more stable political situation and the prevention of turbulence in China.

Phong also briefed the Chinese premier on the economic situation in Thailand and expressed the belief that China's current policies will be continued.

Phong conveyed greetings from Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to the Chinese premier, who in turn asked Phong to convey his best regards to the Thai prime minister.

#### Leaves Beijing for Guilin

OW280902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0626 GMT 28 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA) -- Phong Sarasin, deputy prime minister of Thailand, and his party ended their visit to Beijing and left here today for Guilin, a scenic spot in south China.

Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun went to the guesthouse to see the Thai visitors off.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL PRAISES SINO-PAKISTANI TIES

HK270654 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION 27 Jun 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Sino-Pakistani Friendship Shines With More Dazzling Splendor -- Hailing the Success of Premier Zhao's Visit to Pakistan"]

[Text] At the invitation of Pakistani Prime Minister M.K. Junejo, Premier Zhao Ziyang paid an official and friendly visit to Pakistan between 21 and 26 June, and received the ceremonious and warm welcome of the Pakistani Government and people. This has been Premier Zhao Ziyang's second visit to Pakistan; the recent visit has been crowned with full success, and has pushed forward Sino-Pakistani friendly relations and cooperation, making the Sino-Pakistani friendship shine with more dazzling splendor. The Chinese people are very happy about this, and warmly congratulate Premier Zhao Ziyang's successful visit to Pakistan.

China and Pakistan are friendly neighbors linked by mountains and rivers. There has long been traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries. In particular, in the 36 years since the two countries established diplomatic relations, through the common efforts of the governments and the peoples of the two countries, their friendly relations have continually developed and outstanding results have been achieved in political, economic, and scientific and technological cooperation. Reviewing this period of history, we cherish still more the Pakistani people's sincere friendship for the Chinese people. Pak'stan was one of the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with the New China. In the United Nations, it consistently and resolutely supported the restoration of China's legitimate seat. In the 1960's, Pakistan took the lead in opening up an aerial "silk road" directly to China, which played a major role in promoting China's international exchanges. The Chinese Government and people have always supported Pakistan's just struggle in safeguarding its sovereignty and national independence, China has also provided Pakistan with help within its power in the course of Pakistan's efforts for developing its economy on the basis of self-reliance. During the recent visit, Premier Zhao Ziyang, President M. Ziaul Haq, and Prime Minister M.K. Junejo shared the view that the friendship between China and Pakistan has stood the test of time and has struck root in the hearts of the peoples of the two countries. The consolidation and development of this friendship, they maintained, not only conform with the common desire and fundamental interests of the two peoples but also contribute to the maintenance of peace and stability in Asia. The leaders of the two countries unanimously expressed that the determination of the two governments and peoples to develop the Sino-Pakistan friendship will always remain unchanged no matter what changes will take place in the international situation in the future.

The sound development in Sino-Pakistan relations has come about not only because of its long history of more than 2,000 years, but even more because of the very solid foundation of such relations, namely the two countries have abided by the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Despite the two countries differences in social system and ideology, they have always achieved equality, mutual respect, mutual support, full faith and understanding in each other in their mutual exchanges. Pakistan pursues a foreign policy of independence, peace and non-alignment in the world arena, while China adheres to a foreign policy of independence, peace, and taking the initiative into its own hands. The two countries share an extensive identity of views on many major international issues. Regarding the construction and development of their own countries, the two countries have helped to supply each other's needs and to make up each other's deficiencies in various forms based on the principle of equality and mutual benefits. [paragraph continues]

History proves that China and Pakistan are friends that treat each other with sincerity, and their good-neighborly relationship has become a model of state relations based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

To seek development in a peaceful environment is the common desire and need of China and Pakistan. The two countries have longed for a long-term, peaceful international environment to carry on their national construction and to change their underdeveloped condition. Therefore, in their talks during Premier Zhao's recent visit, the leaders of the two countries expressed their deep concern for the unresolved "hot spot" in the region. The foreign armed occupation of Afghanistan has been going on for more than 7 years; it has not only trampled on Afghanistan's sovereignty roughly and landed the Afghan people in great disasters, but has posed a serious threat to the safety of its neighboring countries and peace in Asia. China and Pakistan sincerely hope for a fair and reasonable political solution to the Afghanistan issue at an early date in accordance with relevant UN resolutions. The key to a settlement is to bring about the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan and let the Afghan people decide their own future without any outside interference. Both China and Pakistan show concern for peace and stability in South Asia, because this has a bearing on the development and prosperity of the countries in this region, and exerts a great influence on the maintenance of peace in Asia as a whole. As an important member of South Asia, Pakistan has for a long time devoted itself to promoting understanding and cooperation between the South Asian countries, and has made positive contributions. As a close neighbor and friend to the South Asian countries, China sincerely hopes that the various countries in South Asia will treat each other with equality and coexist in peace, and that they will solve the existing disputes between them through equal negotiation in the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual concession.

A Chinese proverb goes, "The more frequently relatives visit each other, the closer their ties." In the past several decades, which have been characterized by unrest, the leaders of China and Pakistan have visited each other frequently, and continuously nurtured the growth of the Sino-Pakistani friendship. The recent important visit of Premier Zhao Ziyang has extended and widened the road opened up by the late Chinese and Pakistani leaders, making the Sino-Pakistani friendship still more colorful and brilliant.

#### PAKISTAN MEDIA PRAISES RECENT ZHAO ZIYANG VISIT

OW271400 Beijing XINHUA in English 1340 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Islamabad, June 27 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan newspaper "THE PAKISTAN TIMES" has editorially described Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Pakistan as "the most important event in Pakistan during the last week."

In the editorial entitled "Most Reliable Neighbour" Friday, the newspaper says that the tumultuous reception accorded Zhao was "a show of enthusiasm which was not outwardly but one which springs from within."

"The friendship between the two countries -- deep rooted in the minds of the peoples -- is full of vitality and has stood the test of time. This profound, traditional and strong relationship is also a guarantee of peace in the region," it continues.

It says, "China approaches all international issues on merit keeping in view the interest of peace and economic development of the Third World countries. It is playing a powerful role in promoting international peace on the basis of sovereign equality."



DENG XIAOPING DISCUSSES 13TH CONGRESS RESHUFFLE

HK290020 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 29 Jun 87 p 1

[Dispatch: "Deng Xiaoping Discusses 13th Party Congress Reshuffle"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jun -- According to Japanese sources, Deng Xiaoping discussed the question of the 13th Party Congress reshuffle when meeting Japanese Government members here today. Chairman Deng said, the 13th Party Congress will bring about a reshuffle, and I will be proposing that I no longer wish to remain on the Political Bureau Standing Committee. I have proposed a complete retirement, but this is very difficult, because very many do not agree to this. I therefore intend to go into semiretirement. However, I will not be joining the party Central Committee's supreme leadership. He also said, taking thought for the future is an important issue for old people.

Chairman Deng stressed that despite various reshuffles, including myself, the policies will not be changed. Anyone who changes the present policies will certainly be toppled.

DENG QUOTED ON POLITICAL STRUCTURAL REFORM

HK280224 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 28 Jun 87 p 1

["Special dispatch": "China Speeds Up Pace of Reform: Political Structural Reform Scheme Drawn Up"]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun -- At a forum jointly held by the Central Advisory Commission and the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee this afternoon, Bo Yibo, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, disclosed that Deng Xiaoping's speech "On the Reform of the System of Party and State Leadership" delivered at the enlarged meeting of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau on 18 August 1980 will be republished on 1 July. The theoretical circles here believe that the republication of this important speech will be of great significance.

Deng Xiaoping's speech was deliberated and adopted by the Political Bureau at that time. In his speech, Deng Xiaoping made systematic and brilliant expositions on reform in the sphere of the superstructure. The speech has been regarded as a programmatic document guiding the reform of China's political structure. The publication of this speech heralds the reform of China's political structure.

During his meeting with the distinguished Yugoslav guests on 12 June this year, Deng Xiaoping said that we must speed up the pace of our reform. The reform of the political structure has been placed on the agenda. It is one of the main topics for discussion at the 13th CPC National Congress, which will be held in October this year.

In an interview with a GDR reporter in Berlin, Zhao Ziyang also said that the 13th CPC National Congress will further discuss the questions of how to deepen the structural reform and start with the reform of the political structure.



Theorists here say that China has carried out 8 years of economic structural reform. Unless China starts with the reform of the political structure, it will be impossible to deepen the reform of the economic structure. However, the struggle against bourgeois liberalization launched since the end of 1986 has interrupted the discussion of the reform of the political structure. Nonetheless, the CPC Central Committee has never given up the study and planning of this major strategic work. It has been reported that the plan concerning the reform of the political structure has been drawn up. It will be submitted to the 13th CPC National Congress for deliberation.

In his speech "On the Reform of the System of Party and State Leadership," Deng Xiaoping pointed out, "As far as the leadership and cadre systems of our party and state are concerned, the major problems are bureaucracy, overconcentration of power, patriarchal methods, life tenure in leading posts, and privileges of various kinds." Although 7 years have elapsed since Deng Xiaoping delivered this speech, the problems he mentioned are not yet eliminated. At the time when marked progress has been made in the economic structural reform, the problems mentioned in Deng's speech do not seem to be in tune with the ongoing development of economic reform and they are "intolerable."

Regarding the procedure of the reform of the political structure, Deng Xiaoping has already made preliminary arrangements at an inner-party meeting. He said: "The reform of the political structure we have proposed cannot be completed within 3 or 5 years. We hope that it can be realized in 15 years. We cannot complete the task at the 13th CPC National Congress. We tentatively plan to make further progress at the 14th CPC National Congress and complete the task at the 15th CPC National Congress."

#### ZHAO ZIYANG INSPECTS POOR AREAS IN GANSU PROVINCE

OW270639 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1501 GMT 26 Jun 87

[By reporter He Maoji]

[Text] Lanzhou, 26 Jun (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Council, made a special trip to see cadres and masses in the poor mountainous areas of central Gansu on his way back from a trip abroad. He encouraged them to firmly push forward the work of rural reform and solidify the task of freeing their area from poverty and becoming better off by proceeding from reality.

This was yet another inspection tour of Dingxi, the well-known poverty-stricken area of our country, made by Comrade Zhao Ziyang since 1982. On his return from visits to foreign countries, Comrade Zhao Ziyang listened to the briefings made by the party committee and Government of Gansu Province on the morning of 25 June, disregarding the fatigue of his travels. On the afternoon of the same day, he braved the rain to tour Dingxi Prefecture. On this tour, he alighted from his vehicle many times to visit farm houses and individually operated small stores, where he chatted cordially with the peasants. He also inspected the work of harnessing small rivers and afforesting barren mountains and hillsides and the project of pumping water from the Huang He for irrigation. He asked the local cadres and masses for details about their production and living conditions.

At Sanjiaocheng Township, Yuzhong County, Zhao Ziyang inspected the township's irrigation facilities and the wheat fields in the irrigated areas which promise a good harvest.

The county party committee secretary told the premier that this area had been an expanse of dry land with a per-mu yield of only about 110 jin, but since the irrigation project was put into operation and especially because of the great efforts made during the past few years to improve the irrigation channels and build auxiliary projects in the fields, crops had been timely irrigated and the average wheat yield had reached 600-700 jin. Zhao Ziyang said: As can be seen, it is necessary to "develop irrigation" in the dry-land areas of central Gansu where water is available.

When his vehicle reached Chedaoling, a place some 2,000 meters above sea level, Zhao Ziyang revisited the Zhujiadian production team of Shengli Village at Jingquan Township, Dingxi County. He called at the two peasant families he met in July 1982. The premier visited the house of Qiao Fake and chatted with the host. The premier asked: "Have your living conditions improved over the years?" "Much better," replied the host. "How is it better in recent years?" "The weather is favorable and policies are good." The premier said: "Can you tell me more specifically? Here in your place, which policies are good in your opinion?" In reply, the host cited the quota responsibility system on the basis of households, the government's concern for them, and the policy of helping the poor. Then, the premier went to the house of Liu Diankui. He found that this formerly poor peasant family had not only enough food and clothing but also a new house. Both the premier and Liu Diankui happily recalled the scene of their last encounter. The premier asked: "Was the granny I met here last time your mother? Why is she not here today?" Liu Diankui said: "That was my mother. She passed away in 1984." The premier said: "I remember I chatted with your mother in this room, and your mother kept saying you and your brothers were useless." The chitchat made Liu Diankui nod and smile. Before departing, Zhao Ziyang said: "Seeing that you are living a better life, I am very pleased. But you should never be content. You should continue to work hard so as to live a truly good life."

Coming out of the peasant's house, Premier Zhao saw many people gathering by the side of the road. He went forward to meet them. He asked a fairly old peasant: "Do you have enough grain for food these past years?" The peasant replied: "We have enough. Every one has wheat flour to eat now." "Really enough?" The peasant said: "Basically, we have more than what we need." The premier asked: "Do you build terraced fields? Is there any subsidy for building terraced fields?" The peasant said: "The state gives a 20-yuan subsidy for every mu of terraced field. I built 2 mu." "Good. For 2 mu, you got 40 yuan," said the premier.

After 1700, Premier Zhao came to Chankou Township of Dingxi County, some 100 km from Lanzhou City. Braving the rain, he inspected the crops in the fields and the surrounding barren mountains. Two female middle school students squeezed into the crowd trying to see the premier. A granny, who had difficulty in moving about, shouted impatiently: "May I see the premier?" Hearing this, the premier said immediately: "You may, you may!" He asked those by his side to let the granny come to him. Then, he posed with the granny and the two middle school students for a photograph.

On this tour, Premier Zhao noted the changes over the past 5 years: "barren mountains are now covered with greenery, smiling faces appear among the masses who were formerly famished, and new houses have replaced poor cave dwellings. Seeing these, the premier felt pleased and satisfied in his heart. Turning to the leading comrades accompanying him on the tour, he said: "Great changes have really taken place in Dingxi Prefecture. As can be seen, the road it has taken is correct. There will be an even greater change after continued efforts for another 5 years." Comrade Zhao Ziyang pointed out that apart from the state's great support, stress should be put on self-reliance and arduous struggle in solving the food and clothing problems for the masses in poor areas.



In the light of their actual situation, he said, all localities should find their own way to shake off poverty and become better off and they should rely on multifarious measures and methods rather than a single approach.

On the morning of 25 June and in the course of inspection, Premier Zhao was given detailed briefings on progress in developing Gansu's poor areas by Comrade Lin Hujia, head of the leading group for developing the "Three Xi's (Hexi and Dingxi in Gansu and Xihaigu in Ningxia)" under the State Council; Comrade Li Ziqi, secretary of the Gansu provincial party committee; and Comrade Jia Zhijie, governor of Gansu, who accompanied him on the inspection tour. After his on-the-spot inspection of Hexi Zouland in Gansu and the dry and poor areas in the central part of the province in July 1982, Premier Zhao pointed to the need to "develop Hexi's strong points to make up for Dingxi's poverty." Now Hexi Zouland produces more than 70 percent of the commodity grain in Gansu Province. The goal of stopping the destruction of vegetation in the central dry and poor areas has been basically achieved. The problem of food and clothing for the local masses has been alleviated to a great extent. All these achievements, Premier Zhao said, are the results of the implementation of the policies of the central authorities in a creative way. In addition, Premier Zhao Ziyang stressed: In doing rural work, it is necessary to make firm, continued efforts to implement the line, principles, and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and to carry out rural reform in greater depth. As for how to develop agriculture, every locality should formulate its own development principle on the basis of its actual situation. In the meantime, it is necessary to persist in seeking truth from facts, pay attention to benefits, and proceed step by step in an orderly way.

In Lanzhou, Zhao Ziyang inspected organs of the Lanzhou Military Region and posed with cadres at and above the divisional level for a group photograph to mark the occasion.

Among those accompanying Premier Zhao Ziyang to inspect Dingxi Prefecture was Wen Jiabao, director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee.

#### BO YIBO ADDRESSES PARTY BUILDING MEETING

OW281431 Beijing XINHUA in Domestic Service in Chinese 1452 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun (XINHUA) -- Bo Yibo, vice chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, spoke this afternoon at a discussion meeting on ways to strengthen the party and marked "July 1st," the party founding day. He said that the party today is more mature and more vigorous than it was 10 or 20 years ago, due to the correct line it has adhered to since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The reform provides us adequate food and clothing and will promise us a still better life in the future. The better way to mark this year's party anniversary is to promote the reform.

Today's meeting was jointly sponsored by the CPC Central Advisory Commission and the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee. Attending the meeting were Qiao Shi, Hu Qili, Wang Ping, Wu Xiuquan, Liu Lantao, Xiao Ke, Duan Junyi, and 30 other party veterans who took part in revolutionary work in the early days of the party, the period of the Great Revolution [1924-1927], the Agrarian Revolution period [1927-1937], and during the period of the War of Resistance Against Japan. All of these party veterans once held senior leading posts in the party; some of them are still working at the CPC Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission, the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, the NPC, and the CPPCC; and still others have now retreated to the second and third lines.



Today, these veteran fighters who have struggled for the party and the cause of the people for decades, talking and laughing, arrived in the Jiangsu Hall of the Great Hall of the People to discuss ways to strengthen the party and celebrate the party's 66th founding anniversary.

Song Ping, head of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, presided over the discussion meeting. He said: We have invited veteran comrades to discuss the building of the party in the new period on the eve of "July 1st." We had only a dozen or so party members when the party was founded in 1921. Now our party has 46 million members. Many revolutionary martyrs and the old generation of revolutionaries have left us. Today there are still some 470 veteran comrades who joined the party in the early founding days and during the period of the Great Revolution, some 20,200 who joined the party in the Agrarian Revolution period; and some 598,000 who joined the party in the War of Resistance Against Japan living today. They are our party's treasures. They have made important contributions to the founding and development of the party, to the struggles to seize power and establish the New China, and to socialist revolution and the building of socialism. Though most of them have left their posts because of age, they always keep faith in the cause of communism and cherish the revolutionary ideal of the liberation of mankind. They have always cared about the ongoing socialist modernization construction and economic and political structural reform, as well as the building of our party.

Song Ping said: The work of national party rectification is basically completed. A meeting to sum up the work of national party rectification was held recently, at which Comrade Bo Yibo made a summing-up report and Comrade Zhao Ziyang delivered an important speech, clearly pointing out that the major task of party building in the future is to ensure comprehensive implementation of the line adopted since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The party building must persist and ensure the general line and policy of the two essential points: insist on the four cardinal principles, and reform, opening to the outside world, and invigoration of the domestic economy. The two essential points are guiding principles for building our party in the new historical period. Ideological and organizational building of our party, as well as cadre and discipline inspection work, should follow these guiding principles. Comrade Bo Yibo, based on the 3 and 1/2 years experience of the party rectification work and in view of the party's new task, proposed five points of suggestions on further strengthening party building in the new period. They are: The party should manage the party; do a good job in separating the function of the party and the government; strengthen the party's ideological building; strengthen the building of party style; and strengthen the building of leading bodies at all levels. We should perfect the party's organizational system and enforce party discipline so as to raise the party's combativeness. The party Central Committee has been very clear on the major task of party building and its guiding principle. The problem now is how to implement this guiding principle and the five tasks. In celebrating our party's birthday, I call on veteran comrades here to discuss this problem to help our party departments improve their work.

Most of the comrades here today have been in the party for the past 50 or 60 years and have, during their long work within the party, accumulated rich experience, and are very much concerned about the building of our party. Please speak your minds freely.

Gao Yang, Xiao Ke, Liu Lantao, Cao Ying, Wu Xiuquan, Li Chang, Sai Xianren, Shuai Mengqi, Song Yiping, Zeng Zhi, and Ren Zhibin spoke one after another, offering their suggestions on strengthening the party building in the new period. Their speeches showed that they are full of confidence in the cause and future of the party. Their opinions and suggestions ranged from reinforcing and improving party's leadership to correcting and overcoming some unhealthy tendencies in the party.

In their speeches, veteran comrades held that one of the important problems in party building in the future is for the party to manage itself. Some spoke of the certain weakness in the function of the party leadership and the problems of party style in recent years, problems which they attributed to the indistinct separation between the party and the government and to the inadequate efforts in building the party; in short, the party has not done enough to manage itself. They proposed the following to strengthen party building in the future: First, we should strengthen supervision. Party members, cadres, and the Central Committee should all be subject to supervision. Second, we should carry forward the democratic tradition of the party, increase democracy in the party, and strengthen democratic centralism. Third, we should do a good job in organizing party activities. Party member cadres at all levels should all take part in party activities and seriously take part in criticism and self-criticism sessions. Fourth, we should enforce party discipline, dealing sternly with those party members who violate law and discipline. Fifth, we should emphasize study -- educating party members in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, as well as in the party's line, principle, policy, and excellent tradition -- to raise party members' theoretical levels and political quality, to increase their awareness in implementing the party line, principle, policy, and to make them the pioneers of the working class. Some comrades also proposed systematically launching a study-the-party-constitution campaign in the party and called on party members to seriously read basic works of philosophy, political science, and economics to raise their consciousness in upholding the four cardinal principles, the reform, opening to the outside world, and invigoration of the domestic economy. Still other comrades offered their views on improving the party's cadre system, on the need to carry out in-depth survey, and on soliciting the masses' views.

Lastly, Comrade Bo Yibo spoke, saying that all present made good suggestions, which will surely contribute positively to the strengthening of party building. He said that he was in complete agreement with the old comrades.

Bo Yibo said: I have been mulling over a problem these days. Will the party, like human beings, get old and become feeble? Sometimes I think it will. Other times I don't think it will. Our party is now both more mature and younger, and has more vitality and force than it had 10 or 20 years ago. Why has the vitality of our party been greatly reinforced since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee? In my opinion, the line adopted at that session has much to do with that renewed vitality. That line is the extension and development of our party's correct line, added with a new creation and contents which are the general policy and principle of the reform and opening to the outside world. Reform has provided us with adequate food and clothing and will promise us a still better life in the future. It has also enhanced the superiority and attractiveness of socialism. Our party will surely become more vigorous and have more vitality in the future.

Bo Yibo pointed out: The result of the economic structural reform is there for all to see. We will accelerate the pace and continuously intensify the reform. The reform of the political structure will be placed on the agenda of the 13th National Party Congress, which is scheduled for the coming autumn. That way, the economic structural reform and political structural reform, and the construction and other ongoing reforms will support and promote each other.

Bo Yibo said: All comrades here today are veteran fighters. What we have done in this life is all for the well-being of the party. We have been exploring all our lives for our nation and future generations a road leading to the development of social productivity and a system that will promote the development of productivity. The best practical action to celebrate our party's birthday this year is to help promote the ongoing reform. We, old comrades, and veteran party fighters, should all promote the reform.



The more the reform succeeds, the more productivity will develop and the superiority and attractiveness of socialism will be further enhanced; and we, who have struggled for socialism in the past 50 and 60 years, will all the more think that the life we have lived is worthwhile and full of significance.

Veteran comrades happily took group photos after the end of the discussion meeting.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS DEVELOPING REFORM THEORY

HK260943 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Reform Calls for Exploration of New Horizons in Theoretical Studies"]

[Text] At the forum held by GUANGMING RIBAO Editorial Department, the economic workers in Beijing who were invited to the meeting unanimously held that theoretical workers in our country have made achievements and contributions, and have put forth many new viewpoints which are of guiding significance for reform, opening up, and invigorating the economy over the past few years. However, in general, our theoretical work still lags behind our reform practice. For example, many of our reform measures still lack a perfect theoretical foundation; some effective reforms carried out by comrades at the grass-roots level have not been fully supported and explained in theory; and correct theoretical answers have not been given to many questions raised by the masses about reform. If the situation in which theory lags behind practice is not changed, the process of reform will certainly be affected. In order to quicken the pace of our economic structural reform, we must make efforts to develop the theory for reform and make it catch up with the development of reform practice. This has become an urgent task for the whole party, especially for our theoretical workers.

Our present reform is a new and profound change in the relations of production and in the social superstructure. It will break the old structure which is no longer suited to the development of the productive forces, and will establish a new socialist structure with Chinese characteristics. So, we can say that the reform is the second revolution in China. This great reform of the economic and political structures certainly requires correspondingly major development, breakthroughs, and innovation of theory. Otherwise, our theory will not be able to guide the reform practice. However, some outmoded, ossified, and antiquated viewpoints and ideas remain in the minds of some comrades. For example, their understanding of socialism does not attach importance to the development of social productive forces, and they only approach socialist principles in an abstract way without linking them to the development of social productive forces. In addition, many things which do not belong to the category of socialism are attached to socialist principles. As a result, these comrades have their minds enmeshed in a web of their own spinning. Such ossified ideas are very unfavorable to theoretical innovation and development. Therefore, our theoretical workers should further emancipate their minds, make bold theoretical explorations and innovations, and make our theoretical studies catch up with the rapidly developing economic reform practice as soon as possible.

At present, we have full conditions for changing the state of theory lagging behind practice. This is because our party has a good understanding of Marxism; the line and the series of principles and policies of our party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are correct; and our practice of reform, opening up, and economic invigoration has substantial content. [paragraph continues]



So the crucial point is that the theoretical workers are actually able to combine the universal truth of Marxism with the practice of building socialism with Chinese characteristics under the guidance of the party's correct line. The theoretical workers should participate deeply in the practice of construction and reform, go to rural villages and industrial and commercial enterprises, immerse themselves among the masses, study the new experience and new questions in construction and reform, especially the questions that concern the masses, and try to give theoretical answers to these questions. We should prevent two deviations: first, merely going by the book and divorcing our ideas from China's practice; and second, advocating overall Westernization and trying to copy things from the West in order to rescue China. Neither deviation can rescue China, and they are not what China needs.

Combining the universal truth of Marxism with the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics is a very arduous and glorious task. In order to realize this task, all theoretical workers should be united and make joint efforts. Among the theoretical workers in our country, only a very small number indulge in bourgeois liberalization or stubbornly stick to the ultraleftist line, and most people are trying to emancipate their minds and trying to combine the theoretical work with China's practice. Some of them may have gone too far in the process of mental emancipation, and some others may not yet have emancipated their minds enough. This is all normal. They should discuss relevant issues, exchange viewpoints and opinions, and learn from each other's strong points under the guidance of the party's policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." So long as all theoretical workers are united and adhere to the road of combining theory with practice, a new situation will certainly emerge on China's theoretical front.

#### UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES STRENGTHEN DISCIPLINE

HK260633 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1053 GMT 25 Jun 87

["Roundup" by staff reporter: "China's Institutes of Higher Learning Rectify School Spirit and Straighten Out School Discipline"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- China's institutes of higher learning are now busy rectifying school spirit and strengthening school discipline, with a view to ensuring that their students conscientiously observe and safeguard school discipline, cultivate a fine style, and after graduation, grow up to be qualified personnel that meet the needs of modernization.

The overwhelming majority of the millions of students currently enrolled in institutes of higher learning in China are studying hard. They have set strict demands on themselves and are constantly raising their academic and moral standards. However, a handful of students at a small number of schools have violated school, discipline and regulations from time to time. For example, cheating on examinations, damaging public property, fighting, drinking excessively, gambling, and so on. All these phenomena are incompatible with their status as students and may impair school spirit.

A few days ago, five students at the Beijing Institute of Commerce received a punishment of a severe warning because they had cheated on the final examination. Recently, four other students of the same school were ordered to quit and simply expelled from the school for violation of laws or school regulations.

In March this year, 10 students at Hebei Teachers' University were ordered to leave the school or receive a punishment of recorded demerit or warning, because of contempt for school regulations and discipline, cheating on examination, and absence from examination without reason.

Hangzhou University recently punished 33 students who had taken part in gambling or other activities in violation of school discipline and regulations. These students were either expelled from the school, ordered to leave, placed on probation, given recorded demerit, or warned. A handful of students in this school, headed by Zeng Jianzhou, a student majoring in geography, had organized gambling, drunk excessively, and joined obscene dancing parties. Now Zeng Jianzhou is kept in custody by the Hangzhou City Public Security Bureau.

Slack discipline and prevalent unhealthy tendencies will not only harm students physically and mentally and directly affect their growth, but will also impair the university's image. Therefore, in rectifying school spirit and strengthening school discipline, universities and colleges have mostly emphasized cultivation of school spirit and school discipline as an important part of the guideline for all-round development of moral, intellectual, physical, and aesthetic education and as an indispensable part of the efforts to cultivate a fine study style and to foster qualified personnel. Universities should take the lead in improving the general social mood and play an exemplary role in building spiritual civilization.

How can China's institutes of higher learning cultivate a fine school spirit and good school discipline? Today's GUANGMING RIBAO carries a commentator's article, suggesting that school spirit and discipline be cultivated in four ways: 1) The school must formulate detailed rules and regulations and make them known to every student. 2) The school must make cultivation of school spirit and discipline a part of its teaching plan. 3) School responsible persons and teachers must set good examples in observing the school's rules and regulations, and 4) It is necessary to foster a sense of discipline among students, promote self-education, self-respect, the sense of independence, self-restraint, and self-improvement among them, and encourage them to struggle courageously against evil tendencies.

The education circles here believe that the key link to strengthening school spirit and discipline lies in responsible persons in schools being brave in taking action. They must on the one hand educate the students patiently and, on the other hand, strictly enforce discipline. Only when strict discipline and fine school spirit are maintained, will it be possible to kindle the teachers' and students' enthusiasm in teaching and studying and to foster an enterprising spirit on campuses.

#### COLLEGE STUDENTS 'VOLUNTARY LABOR' IN RURAL AREAS

OW260350 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 2326 GMT 24 Jun 87

[By reporter Zhang Baorui]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jun (XINHUA) -- A lot of activities to provide technical assistance to poor people and do voluntary labor will be added to social practice work of Beijing university students during this year's summer vacation. Such social practice will gradually change from the past's "looking at flowers while riding a horse" to "getting down from a horse to plant flowers."

The Beijing Municipal CYL Committee will organize more than 400 students to take up temporary posts in Beijing's suburbs or support border areas with their intellectual resources. These students will serve as deputy secretaries or assistants to secretaries of township CYL committees and help the CYL committees strengthen the building of their basic units, conduct practical technical training as well as recreational and sports activities for rural youths, and provide information on how to get rich. With support from local party and government departments, the Beijing Municipal CYL Committee will step by step build these townships where university students take up temporary posts into areas for applying new techniques, training CYL cadres, and engaging in social practice by university students. Some 10,000 students of Beijing University will leave for Nei Monggol, Ningxia, Anhui, Yimeng Shan, Luliang Shan, Ankang, or their native places to provide technical assistance to poor people or support construction in these places with their intellectual resources. Qinghua University will organize students to do voluntary labor in Hebei or to investigate and study urban economic structural reform in Shenyang, Tianjin, and other places. The Chinese People's University will organize students to go to the Anshan Iron and Steel company, the Datong Coal Mine, and other key construction sites to provide technical services. The China University will organize a 30-member team to investigate and study how to rebuild homes after a fire and how to prevent and fight fires in the Daxinganling forest area and to provide relevant technical advice. A team of students from Beijing Economics College recently left for Jinggang Shan to set up technical training classes for peasants in Jiangxi's Lianhua, Ninggang, and Yongxing countries before the summer harvest. Members of the team will also give lectures on how to strengthen lateral economic ties in mountainous areas and how to sign economic contracts. The Beijing College of Agricultural Engineering has organized students to provide technical assistance to poor people in Gansu. The Beijing Iron and Steel College has organized its students to go to the Baotou Iron and Steel Company and the Panzhihua Iron and Steel Company to provide technical services, and the Beijing Engineering College has organized its students to provide the same services in old revolutionary base areas of Taihan Shan, Jinggang Shan, and Dabie Shan.

#### COLLEGES IMPROVE SCHOOL ORDER, POLITICAL STUDY

OW231221 Beijing XINHUA in English 1125 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Shanghai, June 23 (XINHUA) -- Fudan University in Shanghai has taken sanctions against 18 students for violation of school discipline, in a bid to improve the school order.

Students had been writing to the president of the university complaining about some students' misconduct. The school paper published articles on the problem for open discussion.

While dealing with this misconduct, the school authorities instituted lectures on ethical conduct and other after-class activities for the students.

In another development, students at colleges in Wuhan, capital of central China's Hubei Province, have organized more than 150 associations to improve political study, according to today's GUANGMING DAILY.

The colleges there have organized discussions and even news conferences to find what the students are interested in and to gather suggestions on improving political study, the paper said.



FANG LIZHI TALKS TO REPORTERS ON RETURN TO BEIJING

HK270938 Hong Kong AFP in English 0849 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (AFP) -- China's most outspoken academic Saturday said he still supported students' demands for democracy, despite what he called the "unjust" decision of the Chinese Communist Party to expel him for allegedly inciting massive demonstrations last year.

Fang Lizhi, an award-winning astrophysicist accused by the party of influencing students with "bourgeois ideas", said widespread student demonstrations for democracy had nothing to do with the influence of the West, as implied by the charges against him.

"I do not think that democracy belongs to the West. In culture there are many things that belong to all of us and democracy is one of these basic concepts," Mr Fang told reporters at Beijing airport on his return from an official trip to Italy.

"Without democracy there can be no modernization in China," said Mr Fang, who had been denied permission by the Chinese authorities to go on from Rome to a scientific conference in England. He was not given any reason for the denial.

The scientist, who had been in Italy since May, was expelled from the party in January and stripped of his post as vice-president of the Central University of Science and Technology in Hefei, central China, for advocating "bourgeois liberalisation."

But Mr Fang said Saturday: "The student movement was not bourgeois liberalization. I am quite clear about this. This movement will actually make people more aware of the need for China to change."

Conservatives within China's Communist Party have waged a campaign since January against Western "bourgeois ideas" and values they claim inspired the student protests, which spread to more than 20 Chinese cities last December.

But Western analysts said Saturday's outspoken comments by Mr Fang could signal a comeback by many reformists who have remained silent since January as a result of the snowballing campaign against Western influences.

Mr Fang's wife, Li Shuxian, recently won a landslide local election victory at Beijing University -- a focus of student unrest last year. Western analysts said the victory would have been impossible without the support of high-ranking reformists within the party.

The 50-year old Mr Fang, who admirers and critics alike refer to as "China's Sakharov", after leading Soviet dissident Andrey Sakharov, denied the party's accusation that he had instigated student demonstrations.

"There is a difference between instigation and influence. Culture is an exchange of ideas," said Mr Fang, who added that he disagreed with the idea that student unrest was a product of China's opening to the West.

"I advocated the spirit of opening-up in all directions, not complete Westernisation," he said.

The astrophysicist allegedly supported more than 13,000 Hefei students who were the first to take to the streets in December, to protest against the lack of democracy in the election of provincial delegates to the National People's Congress (NPC), China's parliament, then taking place in Hefei.

"I notified the police before allowing students to demonstrate in Hefei last year," he said, adding that the student protest had arisen out of a legitimate protest against the lack of democracy in the election process.

Mr Fang, who has received more than 1,000 letters of support since his expulsion, also pointed out that the right to demonstrate was guaranteed in China's 1982 Constitution.

His participation in a recent academic conference in Italy, which was widely publicised in the official Chinese press, was seen as a gesture of reassurance to intellectuals jittery over the current campaign against "bourgeois liberalization", Western observers said.

But Mr. Fang could not explain why he was denied permission to continue to England to represent China at a meeting convened by the Royal Society, an academic body. "It is a shame that there will be no Chinese delegate to the conference," he said.

Mr Fang and his wife are considered among China's most outspoken advocates of political reform and democratisation. Their recent public appearances and Mr. Fang's sudden return to China, may be a sign of support from high-ranking reformist leaders, Western analysts said.

The sensitive question of political reform, a subject that has led to fierce struggle between conservatives and reformers in the Chinese leadership, is expected to top the agenda at the party's 13th Congress this October.

Interviewed by Hong Kong Paper

HK290225 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 29 Jun 87 p 2

[By Anthony Polsky]

[Text] Although the Chinese Government has reiterated that Professor Fang Lizhi, sometimes referred to as "China's Sakharov", will not be hindered from pursuing his research in astrophysics for which he has attained worldwide recognition, his recent stay in Italy was of strictly limited duration.

Depending on further political developments in China, combined with existing evidence that travel restrictions are being used as political punishment, Professor Fang could be denied permission to attend further world scientific conferences.

However, although he has powerful critics, particularly because of his progressive ideas and widespread popularity with students and others, he also has powerful friends, including Prime Minister Mr Zhao Ziyang.

Professor Fang gave an exclusive telephone interview to the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST literally hours before his return to China from the International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste, Italy, where he is a board member. He has also had a short stint of lecturing at Rome University since mid-May.

Chinese authorities acknowledge that the world-renowned scientist is being politically punished for allowing student demonstrations at a university in Hefei, capital of Anhui Province, last December. Indeed he has been accused of fomenting demonstrations and practising "bourgeois liberalisation", the latest catchphrase in the litany of sins which can be committed by China's intellectuals and scientists.

Friends of Professor Fang in the United States and Europe confirmed that the Chinese Academy of Sciences had denied him permission to visit more than one country on his just-concluded trip outside China. He said that even before leaving China he was told he could not go to England to attend the 300th anniversary of publication of Sir Isaac Newton's famous work "Principia Mathematica."

What has not previously been publicly known is that separate campuses of the University of California at Santa Cruz and Berkeley, had recently also invited him to lecture.

In both cases, invitations were first extended by the physics departments and followed later, in an unprecedented procedure, by the chancellors at both Santa Cruz and Berkeley. The Fermi Laboratory at the University of Chicago also invited Professor Fang, as did Cambridge University.

The various universities seemed to have pressed their invitations vigorously despite possible retribution against their other programs in China. In the past, some major academic institutions abandoned important principles of academic freedom regarding research in China and kowtowed to Chinese authorities. This appears not to have happened in Professor Fang's case.

It seemed clear to Professor Fang and his friends that such restrictions on his travel and ability to participate in high level international scientific conferences were not only a form of punishment which contradicted Chinese government statements assuring his freedom to conduct scientific research, but the restrictions would hinder development of theoretical physics in China and ultimately could harm that country's modernisation program.

Professor Fang agreed with the suggestion that restrictions on his travel to other foreign universities might have been imposed from fear that he would further incite Chinese students already highly upset over the anti-intellectual overtones of China's continuing campaign against bourgeois liberalisation.

Of some 20,000 Chinese students currently studying at overseas universities, including about 10,000 in the U.S., it has been estimated that as many as 90 percent do not wish to return to China.

Asked whether this reluctance stemmed from poor research facilities in China and difficult teaching conditions, or because of the lack of academic freedom, Professor Fang said both were factors. He estimated there were 2,000 Chinese studying physics abroad, mostly in the U.S.



"Chinese intellectuals like freedom and democracy, both personally and professionally," Professor Fang said unequivocally.

Commenting on the current political arguments in Beijing, Professor Fang said that everyone agreed on the desirability of modernising China, but the disputes were over meaning and definition. He said the short term outlook for reform of the political system was not particularly good because a number of people were frightened by the changes required.

"Some people don't like to reform society. They are frightened of change. Nevertheless, you should reform the political system. Then the bureaucracy can be forced (into flexibility). Democracy is a common desired trend throughout the world," he said, adding there were no cultural, historical or racial barriers that would make it unsuited or less wanted in China than in any other country.

China has been isolated for so long, that once these freedoms are let out of the bottle, they will be impossible to stifle, he said. For this reason, the long term prognosis for the political reform necessary for free scientific inquiry and practical modernisation of the country, was good.

Asked about the occasional comparisons made between him and the Soviet dissident, Mr Andrey Sakharov, also a world-renowned scientist, Professor Fang once again emphasised the absolute importance of scientists taking responsible concern for the society in which they lived, as well as the research they did.

"I don't know much about Sakharov's political views, but he is a physicist who takes an interest in broader social issues," Professor Fang said.

Asked whether the existence of communist parties in China and the Soviet Union, as presently structured, might not constitute a hindrance to modernisation, Professor Fang readily said the Chinese Communist Party must be reformed.

But he equally emphasised that universal desirability of such things as freedom and democracy, changes in China should also take into account and preserve the unique aspects of the country's history and culture.

He agreed that just as the Protestant Reformation in Western Europe had been an essential precondition for the change in mental attitudes leading to the industrial revolution and modernisation there, something of a similar nature had to occur in China.

It was not possible to just buy advanced foreign technological equipment and expect to use it properly without the proper mental attitudes, he said.

In answer to a question about his future plans, Professor Fang said he planned to continue his research into astrophysics. Asked about a report that he had received write-in votes in excess of fifty percent in an election for the local version of the National Peoples' Congress, he said he did not know.

He did remark that many things had happened to him recently without his knowledge.

AUTHORITIES CRACK DOWN ON ILLEGAL PUBLICATIONS

OW191152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 19 (XINHUA) — More than 10 million copies of 1,000 titles of unlicensed books and periodicals have been seized and destroyed around the country in a crackdown on illegal publishing houses since last year, "CHINA DAILY" reported today.

The paper quoted CHINA PUBLICATION NEWS as saying that local authorities around the country found early 200 unlicensed publishing houses and more than 40 other printing offices that used the names of state-licensed publishing organizations by forging their official publication numbers.

Song Muwen, vice-director of the State Media and Publication Office, said that much progress has been made in eliminating illegal publications but their number is still rising. Some of their contents are either pornographic or reactionary, he said.

In Beijing, GUANGMING DAILY reported that two illegal publishers, Zhang Xiaosheng and Liu Yijin, have been arrested and face trial for making a profit of 140,000 yuan from sales of an adventure novel they reprinted under the name of a fake publishing house and a forged book number.

Meanwhile, CHINA PUBLICATION NEWS carried a commentary on Saturday, calling for an improvement of the state management of newspapers and periodicals.

In 1987, the paper said, the country had 3,926 newspapers and periodicals with a total circulation of 320 million, compared with 2,247 with a circulation of 180 million in 1981. And the number of newspapers alone reached 2,191.

The newspaper and periodical business has been expanding too quickly and has exceeded the capacity of their management and financial strength, the paper said. Some of the publications duplicate each other, while some others are of low quality with crude descriptions of violence and sex.

WAN LI, OTHER LEADERS MOURN ZHANG QILONG'S DEATH

OW261424 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1138 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (XINHUA) — Over 500 people attended a memorial service held at the hall of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries this afternoon to mourn Comrade Zhang Qilong, a loyal communist fighter, an outstanding CPC member, and a revolutionary of the proletariat.

Comrade Zhang Qilong died of illness in Shanghai on 3 June at the age of 88. Before he died, he served as a member of the Central Advisory Commission, and deputy secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission.

The mourning hall was filled with a solemn silence. The casket containing Comrade Zhang Qilong's ashes, which was placed at the center of hall, was covered with the CPC flag.

Comrades who sent wreaths were: Zhao Ziyang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Hu Yaobang, Peng Zhen, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Ulanhu, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Hu Qiaomu, Song Renqiong, Li Yimang, Lu Dingyi, Ji Pengfei, Huang Huoqing, Li Jingquan, Xiao Jingguang, He Changgong, Fu Zhong, Wang Heshou, Peng Chong, Zhang Aiping, Lu Zhengcao, Wang Enmao, Li Da, and Li Zhimin.

Comrades who attended the memorial service and sent wreaths were: Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Qiao Shi, Yu Qiuli, Hu Qili, Yao Yilin, Deng Liqun, Wang Zhaoguo, Wang Zhen, Bo Yibo, Wang Ping, Wang Shoudao, Wu Xiuquan, Liu Lantao, Jiang Hua, Li Desheng, Xiao Ke, Song Shilun, Chen Xilian, Duan Junyi, Geng Biao, Huang Zhen, Cheng Zihua, Han Guang, Wang Renzhong, Liao Hansheng, Song Ping, Hong Xuezhi, Zheng Tianxiang, Chen Zaidao, Wang Feng, and Li Jukui.

Comrade Wan Li officiated at the memorial service, and Comrade Yu Qiuli delivered the memorial speech.

When Comrade Zhang Qilong was seriously ill, Yu Qiuli, Wang Zhen, Bo Yibo, and Song Renqiong sent special personnel to visit him or made telephone calls to express their regards. After Comrade Zhang Qilong died, Comrade Xu Xiangqian, the Advisory Commission, Discipline Inspection Commission, and the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee sent messages to express their condolences and their sympathy to Comrade Zhang Qilong's family.

Also attending the memorial service were leading members of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee, the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee, and authorities concerned; and friends of the late Zhang Qilong.

The Central Advisory Commission; the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; the NPC Standing Committee; the CPPCC National Committee; the General Office and Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee; the General Office of the Central Military Commission; leading organs of Jiangsu, Hunan, Shanghai, Nanjing, and Liuyang County; and the Nanjing Military Region, also sent in wreaths.

#### LI PENG URGES DEVELOPMENT OF WEATHER SATELLITES

OW272147 Beijing XINHUA in English 1429 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA) -- Vice-premier Li Peng today urged Chinese meteorological workers to make better use of meteorological satellites and contribute more to China's modernization drive.

"Meteorological satellites have played an important role in forecasting northeast China's torrential rain last year and Dahingganling forest fire this year," said Li Peng.

To date, China is able to provide fairly accurate short-term weather forecasts but it needs to improve mid-term prediction, he said.

"China must have its own meteorological satellites," Li said. He urged all departments concerned to make concerted efforts for the successful launching of China's first meteorological satellite.

It is learned that China's first polar-orbiting meteorological satellite "Fengyun No One" will be launched during the current Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-90).



A data treatment center and three ground receiving systems will be built later this year or early next year in Beijing, Guangzhou and Urumqi.

Meanwhile, China's static meteorological satellite "Fengyun No Two" is also being planned.

DENG LIQUN ATTENDS PUBLISHING HOUSE RECEPTION

OW281225 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0000 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] In celebration of the 35th founding anniversary of China's Foreign Language Press, a reception was held on the evening of 25 June in Beijing. Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, Kang Keqing and Zhao Puchu, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee, as well as noted personages of Chinese cultural circles and foreign experts who have worked in China for years were among those attending the reception.

The Foreign Language Press is a Chinese organization engaged exclusively in publishing books for foreign readers. During the past 30 years or so, it has published over 10,000 books in more than 40 foreign languages and Chinese and distributed them to various countries and regions in the world. At present, it is publishing various kinds of books in 15 different languages, namely, English, French, German, Russian, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic, Japanese, Korean, Thai, Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Swahili, and Chinese. About 400 books are published annually.

CIRCULAR URGES STRICT CONTROL OF FARMLAND

OW251445 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 21 Jun 87

[From the "National Hookup Program"]

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Forestry and the State Land Administration Bureau recently issued a joint circular calling for strict control on the use of farmland for other purposes in all localities while readjusting the agricultural structure.

The circular points out: It is necessary to strictly control land for nonagricultural construction according to mandatory planning as well as the use of farmland for agricultural-restructuring purposes in order to prevent a sharp decrease in farmland and to stabilize the area under cultivation.

The circular calls on all localities to strictly forbid anyone from digging a fishpond or planting fruit and other trees on his contracted land without authorization. This should be laid down as a basic agricultural rule of our country to which we should always adhere. A strict system of examination and approval should be instituted. Those who want to dig fishponds or plant fruit or quick-growth trees according to their agricultural-restructuring plans should submit their plans to competent authorities for approval. When their plans are approved, they may do so according to them. Land administration departments at all levels should assist agricultural departments in supervision and inspection in this regard.

FUJIAN MEETING SUMS UP PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK

OW281103 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Today in Fuzhou the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee began a meeting on summing up the province's party rectification work. The meeting is being held to truthfully appraise the results of party rectification in the province in the last 3 and 1/2 years, to seriously sum up experiences and lessons of party rectification, and to strengthen party building henceforth.

Chen Guangyi, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting. Present at the opening session were leading comrades including Hu Ping, Jian Qinglin, Hu Hong, Zhang Yumin, Gao Hu, Zhang Kehui, Huang Ming and Wang Yishi; and members of the group for guiding party rectification under the provincial party committee. Also present was Zhang Chuangdong, member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission.

On behalf of the provincial party committee, Jia Qinglin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and head of the group for guiding party rectification under the provincial party committee, delivered a report on summing up the party rectification work in Fujian and on how to strengthen party building in the future. He announced that the party rectification in Fujian, which lasted 3 and 1/2 years had basically come to an end. Gao Hu, deputy head of the group for guiding party rectification, delivered a speech on the progress made in sorting out the three types of persons in Fujian and on his opinion on the work of the later stage. Yang Xiangmao, director of the party rectification office of the provincial party committee, conveyed to the meeting the guidelines of the national meeting on summing up the party rectification work.

The participants in the meeting include deputy secretaries in charge of the party rectification work of all prefectural and city party committees; directors of the party rectification offices and the [word indistinct] offices of all prefectural and city party committees; and deputy secretaries in charge of the party rectification work of some county party committees.

SHANDONG'S LIANG INSPECTS LAIWU, XINTAI CITIES

SK280356 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] During his investigation and study tour of Laiwu and Xintai Cities from 24 to 26 June, Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial party committee, pointed out that the rural areas of various localities should proceed from their different actual conditions to develop production and should strive to improve the production, processing, and quality of farm, forestry, and livestock products. Enterprises should continue to deepen reform and to carry out various forms of contract management systems in an effort to vitalize the economy and to arouse the vast number of staff and workers' enthusiasm for production.

Comrade Liang Buting successively heard work reports delivered by the responsible persons of Laiwu and Xintai Cities, the Laiwu iron and steel works, and the Shandong electric cable plant; and visited the Laiwu City cloth shoes plant and a granite plant. Through hearing reports and visiting plants, he obtained detailed knowledge of the situation in contracted management and the development of production.

After hearing the reports on industrial and agricultural production of Laiwu and Xintai Cities, Comrade Liang Buting said: All localities should proceed from their own actual conditions to develop production; achieve the production and processing of farm, forestry, and livestock products; and develop the coordination between growing, breeding, processing, and marketing of farm, forestry, and livestock products. The peasants not only are producers for commodity raw materials but also should be masters for processing raw materials. Production value will increase through processing and intensive processing. After-appreciation profits should be returned to the peasants in order to increase their income and arouse their enthusiasm for production.

After inspecting the Laiwu iron and steel works' reconstruction project and the two cable production lines of the Shandong electric cable plant respectively imported from Finland and the Federal Republic of Germany, Comrade Liang Buting said: At present, large and medium-sized enterprises should continue deepening reform and carrying out various forms of contract management systems in order to vitalize their economy. Simultaneously, they should show concerns for and improve the livelihood of staff and workers. Enterprises should strive to assimilate and absorb imported technologies and construction projects. Areas where conditions permit should strive to create foreign exchange through exports in order to improve economic results and their capabilities for self-development and reproduction. Enterprises will find no ways for development but for reform. Only when they achieve reform will they vitalize themselves.

While staying in Laiwu, Comrade Liang Buting also visited the Laiwu Battle Memorial Hall.



GUANGDONG'S LIN RUO ATTENDS CLOSE OF CPPCC SESSION

HK280619 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Excerpts] The Sixth Session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial CPPCC concluded in Guangzhou this morning after successfully completing its agenda. [passage omitted] The closing ceremony was attended by leading comrades including Lin Ruo and Ye Xuanping. [passage omitted]

Chairman Wu Nansheng delivered the closing speech. He said: This has been a very successful meeting. The members have put forward many sincere views and suggestions on work in the province in the past year and in the coming period. We have displayed the functional roles of the CPPCC in political consultation and democratic supervision. [passage omitted]

He concluded: It is hoped all the members will continue to work hard together, continually develop the new situation in the work of the CPPCC, and make new contributions in the great causes of reunifying the motherland, invigorating China, and striving for world peace.

HUNAN PARTY MEETING ELECTS DENG LIQUN TO CONGRESS

HK290159 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] The Hunan provincial party representatives conference concluded in Changsha on 28 June, after 4 days in session. The meeting elected 60 delegates to attend the 13th National Party Congress including Deng Liqun, Wang Shoudao, Chen Zaidao, and Mao Zhiyong. Liu Zheng and Xiong Qingquan, deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee, respectively presided at the morning and afternoon sessions on the final day.

Provincial CPL Committee Secretary Mao Zhiyong delivered a speech entitled "Hold firm to the two basic points in the line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and speed up the pace of reform." Mao Zhiyong said: Thanks to the fact that all levels had a relatively clear idea of the guiding ideology and work was done relatively soundly, the province continued to maintain a good situation of social stability and unity and of steady economic growth during the first half of this year.

In accordance with the views of the provincial party committee standing committee, Mao Zhiyong outlined the arrangements for work in the province in the second half of the year, mainly before the 13th Party Congress. He said: The party organizations at all levels in the province must seriously study and implement the spirit of the central documents, deepen understanding of the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and carry out in depth propaganda and education in the two basic points. While conducting education in the two basic points, all levels and departments must base their work on their own reality, stress practical results, and create some effective education forms and methods.

Mao Zhiyong said: At present, when there has been a change in the climate, we must devote more attention to reform and opening up. We must uphold the orientation of reform and speed up its pace. The leaders at all levels and the cadres must further emancipate their minds, shake off outdated, stagnant, and ossified concepts, and view reforms from the angle of developing the planned commodity economy. They must staunchly stand in the frontline of reforms in guiding the reforms. We should regard speeding up the implementation of the contracted management responsibility system as the current focal point in deepening the urban reforms.

In rural reforms, we must focus on promoting the development of commodity economy. At present we should focus on three tasks:

1. While readjusting the rural production structure, we must maintain steady growth in grain production and also stimulate the all-round development of the rural economy. The focus should be on speeding up the development of the township and town enterprises.
2. On the basis of stabilizing the contracted responsibility system based on the household, with payment linked to output, we should perfect the service setup and step up service work.
3. We must actively open up the rural markets and continue to invigorate commodity circulation.

Mao Zhiyong said: Deepening the reforms and launching the double increase and double economy drive are mutually complementary and stimulate each other. Both urban and rural areas must closely integrate deepening the reforms with unfolding the double increase and double economy drive.

On continuing to get a good grasp of party building in conditions of reform and opening up, Mao Zhiyong said: The main task in party building in the future is to ensure the implementation of the line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. At present we should make use of the conditions created by party rectification and the experiences accumulated in that work to further promote regular party building, centered on reform and opening up.

He also laid particular stress on three points: 1) The current key to strengthening party building lies in resolving the problem of having the party govern itself well. 2) It is necessary to give prominence to education in party spirit in the party's ideological building. 3) It is essential to grasp the solution of the problem of overcoming bureaucratic work style.

Mao Zhiyong stressed in conclusion: The party organizations at all levels and the CPC and CYL members throughout the province must further mobilize, brace their spirits, unite as one, and work with the people of the whole province in unwaveringly implementing the line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, persevere in reform and speed it up, do a good job in the two main tasks and in all work, and score outstanding achievements to greet the 13th Party Congress.

Comrade Liu Zheng then spoke on the main intentions of the national forum on enterprise ideological and political work and gave views on implementing them. Comrade Xiong Qingquan gave specific views on grasping current work.

GUIZHOU'S HU DISCUSSES TOBACCO AT MEETING

HK260705 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Excerpts] In his speech at a provincial conference on purchasing flue-cured tobacco which concluded yesterday [24 June] Hu Jintao, secretary of the provincial party committee, noted: In carrying out this years' flue-cured tobacco procurement, we must conscientiously honor our policy commitments, win the trust of the people, mobilize the enthusiasm of the vast numbers of flue-cured tobacco growers, and bring about further development of flue-cured tobacco production.

He Jintao said: Due to joint efforts made by the vast numbers of cadres and people throughout the province, we have surmounted serious difficulties created by natural calamities, and fulfilled the plan for the 2.2 million mu of land sown to flue-cured tobacco. The current flue-cured tobacco production situation is better than last year's. [passage omitted]

Hu Jintao said: We must strictly implement the states' readjusted purchasing prices for flue-cured tobacco, pay a high purchase price for high-quality flue-cured tobacco, and a low purchase price for inferior flue-cured tobacco. [passage omitted]

Hu Jintao said: We must get rid of and stop the practices of doing personal favors for some people by purchasing their flue-cured tobacco, of making illicit deals by purchasing flue-cured tobacco, and all other types of unhealthy practices. We must strengthen the management of the tobacco monopoly. [passage omitted] Liu Yulin, vice governor of the provincial people's government, also delivered a speech at the conference.

XIZANG GOVERNMENT REPORTS TO NPC VICE CHAIRMEN

HK280217 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Excerpts] The regional government reported on its work to NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme and Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancaian on 27 June. Regional party and government leaders including Wu Jinghua, Doje Cering, Mao Rubai, and Zhang Xiangming were present at the gathering. [passage omitted]

Doje Cering said: Tourism in Xizang has developed rapidly and has effectively stimulated the development of all economic undertakings. Judging by the present situation, there are many problems to be solved in aviation, road transport, foreign trade, the training of tourist interpreters, capital and so on. If these problems are not resolved, they will have a direct impact on the development of tourism and affect Xizang's economic, technical, and social progress.

Wu Jinghua said at the meeting: Xizang's political and economic situation generally speaking is good. However, leftist influence on the economic front has not yet been completely corrected. We have not completely resolved the problems of the big pot of rice and the iron ricebowl in the enterprises. People are always holding that state-owned is better than collective. The working concerning retired cadres and workers is very arduous, and many problems need resolving. When the regional party and government asked the two vice chairmen to provide help and guidance in resolving these problems and to report on them to the central authorities, the two vice chairmen said happily that they wanted to do some work of building a prosperous Xizang, and to fulfill their responsibilities in this regard. [passage omitted]



NEI MONGGOL'S ZHANG SPEAKS ON PARTY BUILDING

SK280350 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Excerpts] The regional meeting to exchange experiences and introduce deeds of advanced party branches and fine Communist Party members opened in Hohhot on 27 June. Comrade Zhang Shuguang pointed out in his speech at the meeting: Party organizations at all levels should persist in the principle in which party members should administer party affairs, concentrate major efforts on grasping the building of the party, and make efforts to ensure the enforcement of the line adopted at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. [passage omitted]

Comrade Zhang Shuguang made a speech at the opening ceremony. He said: Over the past 40 years since its founding, the region has scored great achievements in the building of the party and the work in all fields. Under the leadership of party organizations at all levels and all the party members, the people of various nationalities throughout the region have made great contributions to building Nei Monggol into a united, wealthy, and civilized region. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, in particular after overall party rectification, great changes have taken place in the situation of party organizations and the ranks of party members. Thus, a large number of advanced party organizations and fine party members have emerged, and the party enjoys increasingly higher prestige among the masses. In regard to the issue concerning further strengthening the building of the ruling party, Zhang Shuguang set forth several opinions. He said: Our party constantly pays attention to its self-construction just because the party is a ruling party as well as a leading core of 1 billion people. Therefore, strengthening the building of the party is an extremely important task in the entire course of socialist modernization. The reason why we reaffirm and restress the enhancement of the party building is our party is confronted with a new task for building socialism with Chinese characteristics. This asks us to upgrade the building of the party to a new, higher level. We should never ignore, in the slightest degree, the building of the party even after party rectification.

Comrade Zhang Shuguang pointed out: In order to achieve the building of the ruling party in the new age, we should have a clear guiding ideology of ensuring the implementation of the line adopted at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, adherence to the four cardinal principles, and the implementation of the two basic points of reform, opening up, and economic invigoration. Comrade Zhang Shuguang pointed out: The five suggestions made by Comrade Bo Yibo according to the experiences in party rectification gained in the past 3 and a 1/2 years are the basic content of the work of building the ruling party in the new age. We should conscientiously implement these five suggestions. He said: During the foreseeable future, the regional party committee should prominently grasp the following few tasks. First, we should grasp the work of separating party and administrative functions. Second, we should grasp the improvement of party style. Third, we should grasp democratic centralism. Fourth, we should grasp ideological education among party members. Party organizations of various localities and departments should make plans for grasping the building of the party.

Comrade Zhang Shuguang emphatically pointed out: Party committees at all levels should inculcate the principle in which party members should administer party affairs in all procedures in their work. From now on the regional party committee should guide the party committees at different levels to concentrate major efforts on grasping the building of the party. Attending the meeting were Bu He, Cai Ying, Xu Lingren, Zhou Rongchang, Wen Jing, Ke Ligeng, He Hao; and Zhang Youmin, from the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee.

LIAONING'S QUAN REPORTS TO PARTY DELEGATES MEETING

SK270636 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a report on work in several fields which must be grasped at present at the provincial conference of party delegates on the morning of 26 June.

He said: In line with the arrangements and requirements of the central authorities and in line with the guiding ideology of persisting in the two basic points of the line adopted at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in the latter half of this year, we should deepen the struggle of adhering to the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization; further deepen reform; enhance the regular construction of the party; consolidate and develop the achievements in party rectification; and ensure the fulfillment or overfulfillment of this year's national economic and social development plan.

Guan Shuren set forth four requirements for the work in the latter half of this year.

With regard to the issue of conscientiously grasping study and firmly grasping the two basic points of the line adopted at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, he said that in the course of study, we should closely proceed from ideological and work realities in order to conscientiously eliminate our confused ideas and misunderstandings. First, we must not use the thinking of liberalization to treat reform, opening up, and economic invigoration; neither should we negate the four cardinal principles.

Second, we must not use ossified ideas to treat the four cardinal principles or to belittle and negate reform and opening up. Third, we must neither have an idea of separating the two basic points of the line from each other, nor negate the unity between the two basic points. Fourth, we must not have an idea of letting one of the two basic points command the other in order to negate the coexistence of the two basic points.

He said: Through study, we should substantially solve the major questions concerning political orientation and political principles in an effort to upgrade the theoretical level of the whole party to a new level.

He stressed: In order to truly make the positive education on the four cardinal principles strike roots in the minds of the people, we should closely link the education with reform, opening up, and the campaign of increasing production, practicing economy, increasing revenues, and reducing expenditures; and should proceed from the actual questions the masses show concerns about in order to carry out the education.

Quan Shuren pointed out: The general requirement for deepening reform in the latter half of this year are to accelerate the pace of reform and to score notable achievements in reform. Urban areas should continue to grasp the vitalization of large and medium-sized enterprises; should carry out a system of separating ownership from management and delegating the rights of management to enterprises, laborers, and collectives; should accelerate the implementation of various forms of contract management responsibility systems; and should involve a whole range of enterprise reforms in an effort to make new breakthroughs in the leadership system, organizational structure, labor and personnel system, distribution system, management, and operational mechanism.

Rural areas should focus their work on striving to reap bumper grain and cash crop harvests, strengthening field management, making preparations for overcoming various natural disasters, paying particular attention to flood prevention work in an effort to combat catastrophic floods, doing a good job in clearing river obstacles, repairing the projects damaged by the previous floods, and strengthening the construction of dikes. With regard to rural reform, we should use as a basis the adherence to the contracted household management system in order to further deepen the work of upgrading the mechanization level, accelerating the pace of intensive farming, and enhancing the social service system.

Quan Shuren especially pointed out that we should strengthen the regular construction of the party and consolidate the achievements in party rectification.

He stressed: We should upgrade our understanding of the importance of the party building in the new age and should persist in the principle in which party members should administer party affairs. Never should we think that we can ignore the building of the party just because party rectification has been concluded. On the contrary, after the party has shifted its stress of work from concentrating efforts on party rectification to strengthening the regular construction of the party, we should redouble our efforts to achieve the building of the party. We should continue to regard the improvement of party style as the key priority in party building in an effort to promote a further turn for the better in party style. Never should we hide, or even ignore the existing problems related to party style or relax the work of rectifying party style and correcting unhealthy practices just because the struggle against bourgeois liberalization is being launched. We should continue to regard as important tasks the correction of unhealthy practices, such as abusing one's power for selfish ends and seriously practicing bureaucracy, in order to conscientiously launch the struggle against bureaucracy and to strictly investigate and handle those who create serious political influence due to serious dereliction of duty and in spite of natural dignity and personalities in the course of production, construction, and technology imports. In line with the improvement of professional ethics, we should continue to eliminate unhealthy practices existing among various trades; should firmly eliminate the bad practices of some party-member cadres who practice fraud in order to deceive their superiors and delude their subordinates; should correct such unhealthy practices as building and distributing houses, arranging jobs for their children, using public funds to give dinners and presents, having lavish dining and receiving gifts; and should strictly handle cases that have not been submitted to the higher levels after party rectification.

#### LIAONING ELECTS DELEGATES TO 13TH PARTY CONGRESS

SK270324 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] The Liaoning Provincial Conference of Party Delegates held its third meeting on the morning of 26 June.

Li Changchun, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting.

Through repeated and full discussions and preliminary elections, the representatives participating in the meeting formally elected 61 provincial delegates to the 13th Party Congress and 5 new additional members of the provincial party committee. The five newly added members of the provincial party committee are Wang Youhan, Xu Shilian, Liu Zhenhua, Zhang Huixin, and Xu Wencai.



QINGHAI LEADER ON PREPARING PROPAGANDA WORK

HK260817 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] On the afternoon of 23 June, the provincial party committee Propaganda Department held a forum on the theory of the primary phase of socialism. More than 100 social science theorists and practical workers in this field attended the forum.

Zhu Shikui, deputy director of the provincial party committee Propaganda Department, presided over the forum. Six comrades delivered speeches on special topics concerning the primary phase of socialism.

In his speech at the forum, Fu Qingren, director of the provincial party committee Propaganda Department, said: While continuing our indepth promotion of positive education in the four cardinal principles, we must pay special attention to publicizing the two basic points and propagating the development of productive forces as the fundamental task for our socialist society, so as to energetically create public opinion and pave the way for quickening the pace of reform. In addition to publicizing and studying economic structural reform, our theoretical workers must also do well in making essential ideological preparations, and preparing the indispensable public opinion for the tentative ideas about political structural reform to be put forward at the 13th National Party Congress.

Comrade Fu Qingren also demanded that in publicizing and studying issues concerning reform, our theoretical workers should constantly fight off the effects of the old habitual forces, break free from all the outmoded, (?formalist), rigid, and ossified notions, and score achievements in quickening the pace of reform in Qinghai.

SHAANXI STUDENTS PUNISHED FOR DISCIPLINE BREACHES

HK260701 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Northwest Industrial University has enforced the university discipline and regulations, and strengthened the building of study style at the university. Since the beginning of this semester, the university has seriously handled over 50 undergraduates and postgraduates for grave breaches of university discipline. The university leadership noted: To train qualified personnel of good character and scholarship, we must integrate the strict demands on discipline with the same patience and care as in doing ideological work. Only by so doing can we build up a fine study style as well as a fine university style. For this reason, the university has seriously handled a group of students for their violations of university discipline. Among this group of punished students, some were engaged in gambling and stealing, some took part in group fights, and some colluded with lawless elements outside the university to do evil, thus seriously violating the university's detailed rules and regulations for administering affairs concerning students and other relevant regulations, and giving a very bad impression to other students at the university.

In accordance with the principle of enforcing university discipline and the principle of curing the sickness to save the patient, the university has taken the following disciplinary actions against seven students: Removed their names from the rolls, expelled them from the university, and ordered them to quit school. Seven other students have been placed on probation within the university as a disciplinary measure. A total of 37 violators of university discipline have been given demerits and disciplinary warnings.

SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS PRC MISSILE SALES TO IRAN

OW261055 Taipei CNA in English 1017 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Taipei, June 26 (CNA) -- ROC Foreign Ministry spokesman Cheyne J.Y. Chiu Friday called on the Free World to condemn the Chinese Communists for selling Silkworm missiles to Iran, which he said has seriously threatened the safety of shipping in the Persian Gulf.

He also expressed the hope that all countries concerned would strengthen their efforts in maintaining the safety of international shipping, particularly in the Gulf.

Chiu said the United States has confirmed that the Chinese Communists had recently sold a batch of Silkworm missiles to Iran for deployment in the Straits of Hormuz which would seriously endanger shipping safety in the Gulf.

The spokesman made the statement at a press conference held at the Government Information Office.

TAIWAN RADIO ON UPCOMING LIFTING OF MARTIAL LAW

OW281159 Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Station commentary: "A New Democratic Era"]

[Text] On Wednesday the national legislature of the Republic of China on Taiwan passed the landmark National Security Law. President Chiang Ching-kuo hailed the new law, which, he said, will open the door to, quote, create a more democratic, freer, more prosperous, and more progressive society, unquote.

With the new law in place, President Chiang will announce in the coming week the lifting of the emergency decree, or martial as it came to be known in the West. For many years now the Republic of China on Taiwan has been tacked with the stigma of martial law, despite the fact that the emergency decree has had little resemblance to martial law. But the days of explaining the differences are quickly coming to an end. In a, quote unquote, eulogy to martial law, President Chiang said that it has fulfilled its mission of providing the requisite stability to nurture economic and political progress. It has guaranteed social stability while protecting the security of the nation and people to help create an economic miracle. Saying that democracy is a step-by-step process, President Chiang called the new national security law and subsequent lifting of martial law a major step toward genuine democracy.

Despite the opposition party's boycott of the final reading of the bill, the law passed easily through the legislature. The opposition opposed the bill from the start, charging that it was, quote unquote, [words indistinct]. In the bill's screening process, the majority Kuomintang Party made concessions to soften the bill, but, apparently, the measures were not enough to fully placate the opposition, who has only 12 of the 330 seats in the legislature. Public opinion surveys are indicating that the new National Security Law and lifting of martial law are both highly popular. A poll taken Wednesday evening by the World College of Journalism shows that nearly 70 percent of the people favor the law. [paragraph continues]

It also shows that nearly 20 percent of the people are apathetic toward the new law and the old martial law. Only 12 percent of those polled expressed dissatisfaction or opposition to the new law.

As President Chiang stated: The lifting of martial law will open the door to a new political era in the Republic of China on Taiwan. It will pave the way for the formation of new legal political parties and permit the people to enjoy more fully their constitutional rights to freedom of speech and assembly.

The lifting of martial law is expected to meet with much praise in political and human rights circles abroad. Admittedly, the martial law has given the Republic of China on Taiwan a bad image abroad. On the other hand, critics have often failed to understand the need for special security cautions in this island nation that has existed under the massive threat from Communist China.

Now the martial law will soon pass into history, the question that will remain is: Did the Republic of China on Taiwan achieve its world renown social, economic, and political progress because of martial law or in spite of it?

TAIWAN 'DEEPLY CONCERNED' ABOUT ROK SITUATION

OW270305 Taipei CNA in English 0252 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Taipei, June 27 (CNA) -- The government of the Republic of China is deeply concerned about the unstable political situation in South Korea, Cheyne J.Y. Chiu, spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said Friday.

Responding to a reporter's inquiry at a Government Information Office press conference, Chiu said: "We hope that both the government and the people of the Republic of Korea will cooperate closely to make concerted efforts to create a bright future for their nation and to restore stability soon."



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